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GROWING POPULARITY OF "TOTALISATORS."

ousting the British Bookmakers.

Mechanical Layer Attracting Many Backers.

Starting Prices and "Tote" Odds.

[By ARCH RODGERS, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON.—Half a dozen machines in England may revolutionize one of the greatest gambling institutions in the world, betting on British horse racing. The machines, housed in bare drab buildings and accessible to the betting public only through rows of small windows, are Totalisators, more popularly known as "Totes."

Judging from the amount of cash invested in the Tote during its first week's operation at Newmarket, where the machine collected £12,000 a day, the new method has come to stay. Bookmakers have already set definite limits to their odds, for they can not afford to compete with the Tote in offering long prices to attract business.

"The Old Firm."

More Totes will come to the race courses of England, where bookies, tipsters, and tick-takers have become as much a part of the scene as the field coming into the straightaway. "The Old Firm" is still going strong, shouting odds until the "off," and tossing the cash into the large satchel that decorates the front of every bookmaker's stand.

But the bookies are casting anxious glances in the direction of their new competition. Thousands of pounds sterling that formerly went into the satchels have found their way through the Tote windows. And according to the plans of the Betting Control Board, the electric machines that calculate the odds to win and place, according to the amount bet on each horse, will eventually be installed on every course in the country.

The profits of the Tote are devoted to the improvement of racing conditions. The Betting Control Board, under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club, deducts six per cent. from the Tote takings for operating expenses. The rest will be applied to the maintenance of racing, the improvement of breeding, and various charitable objects.

The Board wishes to make racing cheaper for the public, and as a result of the first operation of the Tote at Newmarket, admission into Tattersall's ring will be reduced by five shillings at the next meeting. English Tote bettors have the advantage over backers on pari-mutuels in other countries, where the Tote operators usually take as high as ten per cent. before determining the win and place dividends.

Poor, Poor Bookies!

What will the bookmakers do to hold their own against the mechanical layer that is attracting thousands of their former customers, especially the small bettors who bet for a place only? The first protective move taken by the bookies was the establishment of a rigid limit on the prices they will pay. The famous 100 to 1 win of T. Bastard at Newmarket showed the bookies that they could not flaunt ridiculously long odds in the face of the Tote.

They have now placed limits of 100 to 1 on the classic races, where bets are made weeks in advance, and limited place bets for each race at 25 to 1. The chances of a 100 to 1 shot winning a classic, in which well known horses are competing, are all in favour of the bookies.

On ordinary races the bookies have established a limit of 33 to 1 to win, and 16 to 1 for a place. On an ordinary "each way" bet, a place is worth one fourth of the price quoted.

"S.P." Merchants.

There is one class of layer in the betting world which will not be greatly affected by the Totalisator. This is the S.P., or Starting Price bookmaker, who does the great majority of their business with stay-at-home backers. The S.P. office gives bettors their choice between the Starting Price and the dividend returned by the Tote.

The Starting Price is determined by representatives of the three leading racing papers, *The Sporting Life*, *The Sportsman*, and the *Sporting Chronicle*. The three men establish the Starting Price of each horse in each race by taking an average of the odds offered on the course. The prices are strictly adhered to, and considered official in all S.P. offices.

The Starting Price operators have representatives on the race course who fight their battle against the Tote. But they are not worried about the thousands of bettors who dash to the telephone five minutes before a race and make their bets of anywhere from half a crown to ten shillings.

The layers say that these bettors usually take their chances with the Starting Price, and rarely ask for Tote odds. This class of revenue for the S.P. men will probably never be disturbed by the Tote, for no provision has yet been made for

Tote betting away from the course.

An Improvement.

The objection of many backers that they must bet "blind" on the Tote is to be remedied. The contention is true at present, for there is no way of knowing what the odds are until all the bets have been pooled and the prices to win and place calculated. Yet Sir George Julius, originator of the electric totalisator, has perfected an improvement which shows the odds on every horse up to the time of starting.

The machine adds, subtracts, and divides, and will keep abreast of the rapidly fluctuating odds as quickly as a bookmaker can rub out one price on his board and chalk up another. This will eliminate the most serious objection to the Totalisator, and may prove a hard blow to the bookies, who will naturally have to make their prices at least as good as those the Tote offers.

Small bookmakers operating on the courses have already been hard hit by the Tote. The machine usually gives a much better price for a place than the bookies can offer, and the Tote has therefore attracted thousands of one and two shilling place bettors, mostly women, whose coin formerly jingled in the bookies' satchels.

Good Places.

In a field of over seven runners, second and third are good for places. Place betting on the Tote has probably accounted for more loss of revenue to the bookies than each way bets or straight bets to win.

The British betting public is apparently fairly evenly divided on supporting and condemning the Totalisator. Many of the old school of bettors will have none of the new fashioned method, and thousands of others would sincerely regret the passing of the bookies and his picturesque colleagues.

No one predicts that the gentlemen with the satchels will disappear from their familiar posts within the immediate future but there is the possibility that the betting machines will eventually force the Old Firm to at least take a rest.

Many bettors who tried out the Tote as a novelty did not like it. The English love of horse racing may create enough business to keep both the Tote and the more substantial bookies busy.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(September 5.)
Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30
p.m.
Queen's Theatre: Toront's Roosters,
7.15 and 9.30 p.m. "The Show
People."
World Theatre: "Gigolo" at
5.15 and 9.30 p.m. "The Mark of
Plum." Chinese picture, at 2.30
and 7.15 p.m.
Star Theatre: "The Mysterious
Lady."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel,
Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.
Tides: High: 10.43 a.m. and
11.14 p.m.; Low: 3.52 a.m. and 4.57
p.m.

Friday.
(September 6.)
First Day of Rabi-al-akhir.
Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Chinese A.A. Athletic Meeting,
North Point.
Queen's Theatre: Toront's Roosters,
7.15 and 9.30 p.m. "The Show
People."
World Theatre: "Gigolo" at
5.15 and 9.30 p.m. "The Mark of
Plum." Chinese picture, at 2.30
and 7.15 p.m.
Star Theatre: "The Mysterious
Lady."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides: High: 11.30 a.m. and
11.38 p.m.; Low: 4.39 a.m. and 5.23
p.m.

Saturday.
(September 7.)
Chinese Association Athletic
Meeting, North Point.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Hong
Kong.
Volunteers Aquatic Sports,
V.I.C.
Baseball: S. China v. Philippines.
Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Tai-
koo v. Craigengower, Bowling
Green v. Kowloon Docks, Recreation
v. Civil Service. Division II:
H.K. Electric v. Craigengower.
Theatre Royal: Andres Segovia,
Guitarist, Recital.
Queen's Theatre: "The Show
People," Toront's Roosters.
Star Theatre: "The Mysterious
Lady."
World Theatre: Gigolo at 5.15
p.m. and 9.15 p.m. "The Mark of
the Plum," Chinese picture at 2.30
p.m. and 7.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel
and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Repulse Bay
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via Marseilles, 6.30 a.m.;
(Hakusan Maru).
Tides: High: 12.03 a.m. and 1.07
p.m.; Low: 6.17 a.m. and 6.22 p.m.

Sunday.
(September 8.)
Fifteenth Sunday After Trinity.
Nativity of the Blessed Virgin
Mary.

Queen's Theatre: "Red Hot
Speed."
World Theatre: "Maxim's Bar
Boy," 5.15 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. "The
Unconquerable" (Chinese picture),
2.30 and 7.15 p.m.
Star Theatre: "Bringing up
Father."
Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel,
4.30 p.m.
Golf: Captain's Cup.
Baseball: Japanese v. Kioras.
Chinese Athletic Association
Athletic Meeting, North Point.
European Mails:—Inward:
Europe via Negapatnam, letters and
papers, London, August 8, (s.s.
Kutang).
Tides: High: 12.18 p.m.; Low:
6.27 a.m. and 5.57 p.m.

Monday.
(September 9.)
Admission Day (Cal., U.S.A.).
Queen's Theatre: "Red Hot
Speed."
World Theatre: "Maxim's Bar
Boy," 5.15 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. "The
Unconquerable" (Chinese picture),
2.30 and 7.15 p.m.
Star Theatre: "Bringing up
Father."
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel,
Repulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides: High: 12.29 a.m. and
1.53 p.m.; Low: 7.12 a.m. and 6.40
p.m.

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THRILLS FOR HOLIDAY MAKERS.

Recently destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet were patrolling an area about 30 miles south-east of St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight, to warn passing shipping that the Nelson, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, and the minelaying cruiser Adventure would be carrying out firing in the vicinity, at the wireless-controlled target vessel Centurion.

The official spectators and those Press correspondents permitted to watch the shoot embarked in the destroyer Versatile at Portsmouth and were taken to Sandown Bay, where official visitors were transferred to the Nelson, the correspondents remaining in the Versatile.

North-East Breeze.

By the evening quite a number of ships were assembled in the anchorage, for besides the firing vessels there were the Centurion, with her attendant destroyer Shikari, the sloop Snappdragon, with a tug, and four destroyers of the Fifth Flotilla. Throughout the night there was a breeze from the north-east with a slight sea running into bay, though not sufficient, the experts considered, to prevent firing on the following day.

The Centurion's normal complement is about 250, of whom roughly one-half are disembarked before proceeding to the firing ground. All the remainder must be taken off by the Shikari before firing starts and put on board again when it ceases.

In even a moderate sea the operation of putting the destroyer alongside and transferring the men in safety is a ticklish one. In really rough weather it becomes too dangerous to be attempted. At 7 o'clock in the morning, however, when we sailed in the Versatile for our patrol ground, there was every promise of a fine, sunny day, and on getting clear of the land we found nothing but a gentle easterly breeze, with a calm sea and a moderately clear horizon.

Shortly before 9 a.m. the Shikari, which had sailed earlier, made her signal "Boarding possible." The first run was timed to start at 10 a.m., but shortly beforehand we saw a foreign steamer coming from the eastward and steering across the range. Approaching her, the Versatile draped herself in flags, but it was not until we were close alongside, flying "You are standing into danger" and hailing through a megaphone, that the vessel was at last persuaded to alter her course.

Nelson Opens Fire.

The Nelson opened fire, and we saw tall spray fountains leaping out of the water round the Centurion, which steamed stolidly on, occasionally altering her course to avoid punishment. Aeroplanes were overhead to spot the fall of the rounds and report by wireless, and before long the Nelson was hidden behind a smoke screen on the northern horizon; but still her rounds pitched about the target, and sometimes through glasses we saw a cloud of brownish dust as one went home.

The Centurion was steaming at what looked like about 15 knots, and it gave one an uncanny sensation to realize that there was not a living soul on board—that she was being steamed and steered by wireless from the Shikari, some distance astern.

The Nelson's first shoot ended at about 10.40 a.m., but at 11.15 she carried out another run under similar conditions. She finished in about a quarter of an hour, after which the Adventure, steaming down from the northward, engaged the Centurion, firing to starboard on a westerly course. Again we saw the splashes springing up from the sea all round the target, and though we were rather too far off to observe details, several hits were noticeable as puffs of brownish dust against the Centurion's grey hull.

(Continued on next Column.)

SUICIDE AFTER A GUITAR TUNE.

BROKEN ROMANCE OF A YOUTH.

PLEADING GIRL.

Broken friendship with a girl was disclosed at the inquest at Bexley Heath on Donald Cook, aged eighteen, captain of Dartford Grammar School, who was found poisoned in a coffin after he left a motor-car in which Miss Violet Gibbins, aged fifteen, of Bexley Heath, had ridden with him.

A verdict of "Death from cyanide of potassium poisoning, self-administered during temporary insanity," was returned, and the coroner said that Miss Gibbins was not the girl mentioned as having broken her friendship with Cook.

Mr. Samuel Cook, the father of the youth, said, in reply to questions, that his son had been keeping company with a girl, and his son informed him that he had asked her to come to the house, which she never did. His son told him in March that the girl had "given him up," and became more depressed. He seemed normal on the day of the suicide and went out to take voters to the poll in a council by-election.

School Witness.

Miss Violet Gibbins, a school-girl, said that she had known Donald Cook about a year. It was only an ordinary friendship. She met him on her way from school, and he asked her to meet him at six o'clock.

He met her outside her home at the time stated. He had the car, and they went electioneering, taking voters to the poll till about seven-thirty. Cook then said that he was going to Dartford to a friend's house to fetch his guitar. They made that call and then drove in the direction of home. He pulled up suddenly and said, "I am fed up with life." He took out his guitar, and both of them then sat down on the embankment. Cook played one tune and then showed her some sticks of white stuff in a matchbox. He said "Good-bye," and dashed into the woods.

She went after him and endeavoured to stop him. She advised him not to do such a thing, and he replied, "You cannot stop me," and rushed further into the woods. She went after him. He was standing up, and said, "If you don't go back I will tie you up." She did not know what to do.

"He showed me the matchbox," she added, "and took a stick of white stuff out of it. I saw him put something in his mouth and suddenly lurch forward. I rushed to the road, picking up the guitar as I went."

Miss Gibbins added that she saw a young man named McLaren cycling, and asked him to come to the wood, and when he came back he said, "You had better call the police."

Cats in the Target.

The practice was finally completed by 11.45 a.m., when the Shikari brought her charge to a standstill, went alongside, and transhipped the crew.

It is always a gamble what damage they may find on their return, for though instruments, valuables, and clothes are placed in safe positions behind armour before they leave the ship and firing starts, there is always the chance that cobwebs, living spaces, and mess decks may have been opened up to the four winds of heaven.

Last year the Centurion's cats used to remain on board during her battles and conceal themselves in the lower part of the ship out of harm's way. If these animals are still alive or have not deserted to some safer home they have been through more engagements than any veteran.

It was to be regretted that we were never close enough to secure photographs of the rounds falling ahead through the water. Nevertheless, the firing was instructive and interesting, and one marvelled at the ingenuity of the apparatus that permits a small destroyer to control a large battleship—to stop or start her engines, increase or decrease her speed, make her go astern and alter her course in any desired direction, by the manipulation of a button which transmits the appropriate wireless impulse.

It seems to open up an imaginative vista of possible "Robot ships" in the future.

"LACK OF MENTAL CONTROL."

MAGISTRATE ARGUES WITH A DOCTOR.

SHOP THEFT PROBLEM.

The theory that a theft was committed by a young woman under the influence of a brainstorm was advanced by a doctor who gave evidence at Marlborough Street Police Court in a shop-lifting case.

Ella Ford, aged twenty-eight, a waitress at an hotel at Liphook, Hampshire, appeared on remand. She pleaded not guilty at first but later, under the advice of Mr. Cyril Grobel, her solicitor, she withdrew the plea, and substituted one of guilty. Mr. Mead fined her £4, with 22 costs.

Dr. Gilbert Boyd Armstrong, of Liphook said that he had been attending Ford since March for depression, feelings of loneliness, suicidal impulses, claustrophobia (the fear of being in a closed space), feeling of oppression, and two other conditions which he wrote on paper, and which were not disclosed in open court. The absence of her husband, a ship's steward, was an important factor in her case.

"Not Dangerous."

Dr. Armstrong said, in reply to Mr. Freke Palmer, prosecuting, that he would not agree that she was a rather dangerous person to be in an hotel.

Mr. Freke Palmer: "She might take things and know nothing about it—I see your point, but fortunately a brainstorm such as this has never occurred in the hotel."

Mr. Mead: "Why do you say it is a brainstorm?"—She showed a lack of mental control.

Why do you say mental control when this is done in a deliberate manner?—Sometimes people suffer from temporary loss of memory, and are for a time unaccountable for their actions.

Do you say that she is insane?—No. I say that she is mentally unbalanced.

Mr. Grobel: On this day there was an explosion, which her condition had been leading up to. I mean there comes a time when she cannot withstand any longer, and she lapses—Yes.

That is nothing like a brainstorm," commented Mr. Mead. "She is the most composed person in court."

Dr. Armstrong: I do not mean a cydonic disturbance. I mean irresponsibility.

Mr. Mead said later that "he case was described as extraordinary. It did not seem to him extraordinary at all. It was an ordinary vulgar case of shoplifting. If she was momentarily insane at the time she should not have pleaded guilty."

DEATH-WAVES PERIL.

WIRELESS ENGINEER'S PREDICTION.

[United Press.]

London.—Annihilation of armies by "death sound waves" is predicted by Mr. John Morgan Symes, a young wireless engineer of Guilford, who is experimenting with a sound apparatus that he declares when perfected will be able to kill armies by "the mere pressing of a button."

Yet, according to Mr. Symes, the victims will go to their deaths, without ever having even heard the sound that killed them for to secure a lethal effect it is necessary to produce a sound the pitch of which is too high for the ear to detect.

"There is nothing extraordinary in my plan," said Mr. Symes in an interview. "Science has long realized that men and animals can be struck dead by a sound too high pitched for the human ear to hear, but it is only with the development of the science of wireless communication, that the production of such highly pitched sounds on a large scale has become a possibility."

Early Experiments.

Already, said Mr. Symes, he had been able to set up waves that, though they cannot be heard, cause acute discomfort to anyone within fifty yards.

"Such sound waves produced on a huge scale," he continued, "would set up vibrations that would shatter the ear drums and the blood corpuscles, yet nobody would hear them. Death would come so suddenly that the victims would know nothing about it at all."

Mr. Symes said that he was now at work on a high-frequency apparatus which he believes will be absolutely lethal in its effects.

"I will have to be pretty cautious in my experiments," he said, "because if it works, there is a pretty good chance I'll be the first victim of my own invention."

SPEAKING TO THE COOK.

WOMAN MILLOWNER IN A "BURNED DINNER" SCENE.

A cook who was slated to have burned a dinner and sat reading "David Copperfield" when her mistress spoke to her, summoned her mistress Mrs. N. P. Whaddia, owner of mills in Lancashire and India, who lives at Gloucestershire, Hyde Park, for assault. The summons, heard at Marylebone Police Court, was dismissed.

The cook, Mrs. Elsie Stonall, said that her mistress asked her, "What is that about burning the pan?" She replied that she was sorry and offered to buy a new pan. Mrs. Whaddia, she alleged, caught her arm, pushed her to the door, and struck her in the face with a book.

Mrs. Whaddia said that she left food to be cooked for the maids, and Mrs. Stonall burned the joint and also two saucepans. She then went out and did not return until midnight. Mrs. Whaddia spoke to Mrs. Stonall, who replied, "You will have to put up with what I do as a cook." She refused to leave the mill. Mrs. Whaddia said that she told Mrs. Stonall to the door, but did not strike her. Mrs. Stonall then went to the kitchen and sat down to read "David Copperfield."

SOCIETY DIVORCE.

MRS. PITT RIVERS GRANTED DECREE NISI.

London.—The Hon. Mrs. Pitt Rivers (daughter of Lord Forster) was granted a decree nisi, with the custody of her children, and costs, from Captain Pitt Rivers.

The petitioner declared that her husband had encouraged immoral ideas, particularly polygamous, and he also had abandoned the church. She added, "Our marriage has never been happy."

She alleged that Captain Pitt Rivers had been guilty of repeated acts of misconduct since 1928.

Woman at the Thames Court: My husband gave me fish roes, cockles, and pig's feet, and told me to get on with those for my Sunday dinner.

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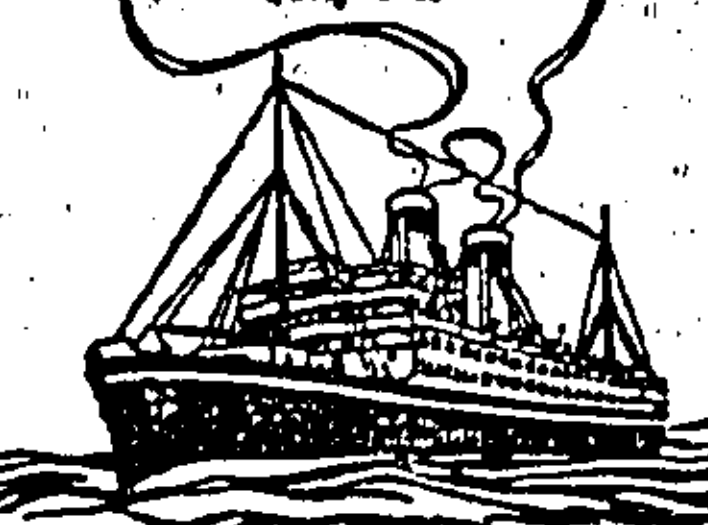
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SUFFERERS from ulcers, bad legs, poisoned sores, old wounds, etc., will find in Zam-Buk a truly remarkable healer. Its record of success extends over 25 years. Its triumphs include thousands of cases which have defied all other treatment for ten, twenty and thirty years.

Zam-Buk stops the awful irritation and pain. It drives out corruption and disease. Zam-Buk succeeds in severe cases because its greatest soothing and antiseptic powers are backed by remarkable healing properties. Zam-Buk actually helps Nature to build up new tissue-cells. Thus once-diseased parts are made permanently strong and healthy again. Start your cure with Zam-Buk today!

Zam-Buk also cures eczema, prickly heat, ringworm, bad legs, ulcers, poisoned wounds, bites, cuts, bruises, sprains, insect bites, etc.



ZAM-BUK IS PURELY HERBAL & GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Mr. W. LYNCH, formerly a trooper of the 1st Buffs, now of St. John's Rd., Highbury, London, says: "Ulcers formed on my leg from time to time were one huge discharging sore. The swelling was terrible. In hospital nine ulcers were cut out, but they resurfaced. I obtained a wonderful cure from the persistent application of Zam-Buk. It cleaned the awful ulcers and filled them up, with new healthy flesh."

SECRETARY, H. BLONG, Birmingham Police Force, Thame, Quetta, says: "I was severely kicked by my horse, sustaining a terrible cut on my leg that went down to the bone. Swelling and ulceration set in; proud flesh formed and the limb was full of trouble. I had been laid up for weeks but Zam-Buk soon cleaned the deep sore of all foul matter and drew new healthy skin."

Zam-Buk
GROWS NEW SKIN.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Mistress to Maid: "Haven't we always treated you like one of the family?"

Maid: "Yes, and I can't stand it any longer!"

"I say, Brown, I want you to meet Johnson."

"But I know Johnson. We used to read my evening paper together on the four forty-five."

"This the road to Coolan-gaboo?"

"Keep on the way yer 'eadin', an' if yer come to a 'ill with a church on it, you'll know yer took the wrong turn."

First Mate (to youthful deck hand): "Well, I suppose it's just the old case of the wayward one in the family seeking the sea."

Lad: "No, sir. That's all changed since your day, sir."

He (after she has praised some of his achievements): "A past may be interesting, but a future is more important."

She: "Yes, my dear, and, too, a present is always acceptable."

Author: "The editor seems to be quite a long time considering my manuscript. Is he keeping it, do you think?"

Office Boy: "Well, 'e's going after flies with it at the moment, sir."

The teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity.

"Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating an ass, and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly): "Brotherly love."

The touring car slowed down to pass a primitive wagon, driven by an ancient farm hand.

"Look at Rip Van Winkle!"

"No, sir," said the driver of the car, "I saw a boy beating an ass, and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"

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The other day a lady got on the Washington Street trolley car with a goat. The conductor said: "Madam, you can't ride in this car with that goat."

The lady answered: "I don't intend to. I want to pay the goat's fare and get out and walk myself."

"John," said she, "it is too hot to play golf to-day."

"Oh, no, it isn't," he declared, "this weather is grand."

"Oh, good! I'm glad you think so. I was afraid to ask you to cut the lawn, but, if you don't mind the heat, I recommend you get busy with that mower right now!"

Betty, aged 4, had bought a balloon, and Cyril, aged 8, undertook, with big-brotherly kindness, to blow it up for her.

Just when it had reached a nice size, it burst. He wept.

"What are you crying for?" she demanded. "It was my balloon."

"Yes," sobbed he, "but it was my breath."

Miss Bliss (to the Lady Principal): "Mr. Foster has come to take me for a drive. May I go?"

Lady Principal: "You know that the rules of the college prohibit such a thing, unless you are engaged. Are you engaged to Mr. Foster?"

Miss Bliss: "Well, no—but if you let me go I shall be by the time we get back."

A shopkeeper was very proud of the fact that at last he had been able to afford a mechanical electric sign outside his shop.

But it was a blow to his dignity when one day an old countryman popped his head through the door and said:

"Say, mister, there's sommat wrong with your lights. They keeps on going out."

Husband (after watching his wife's friend depart): "That woman acts like a flapper, but she must be forty."

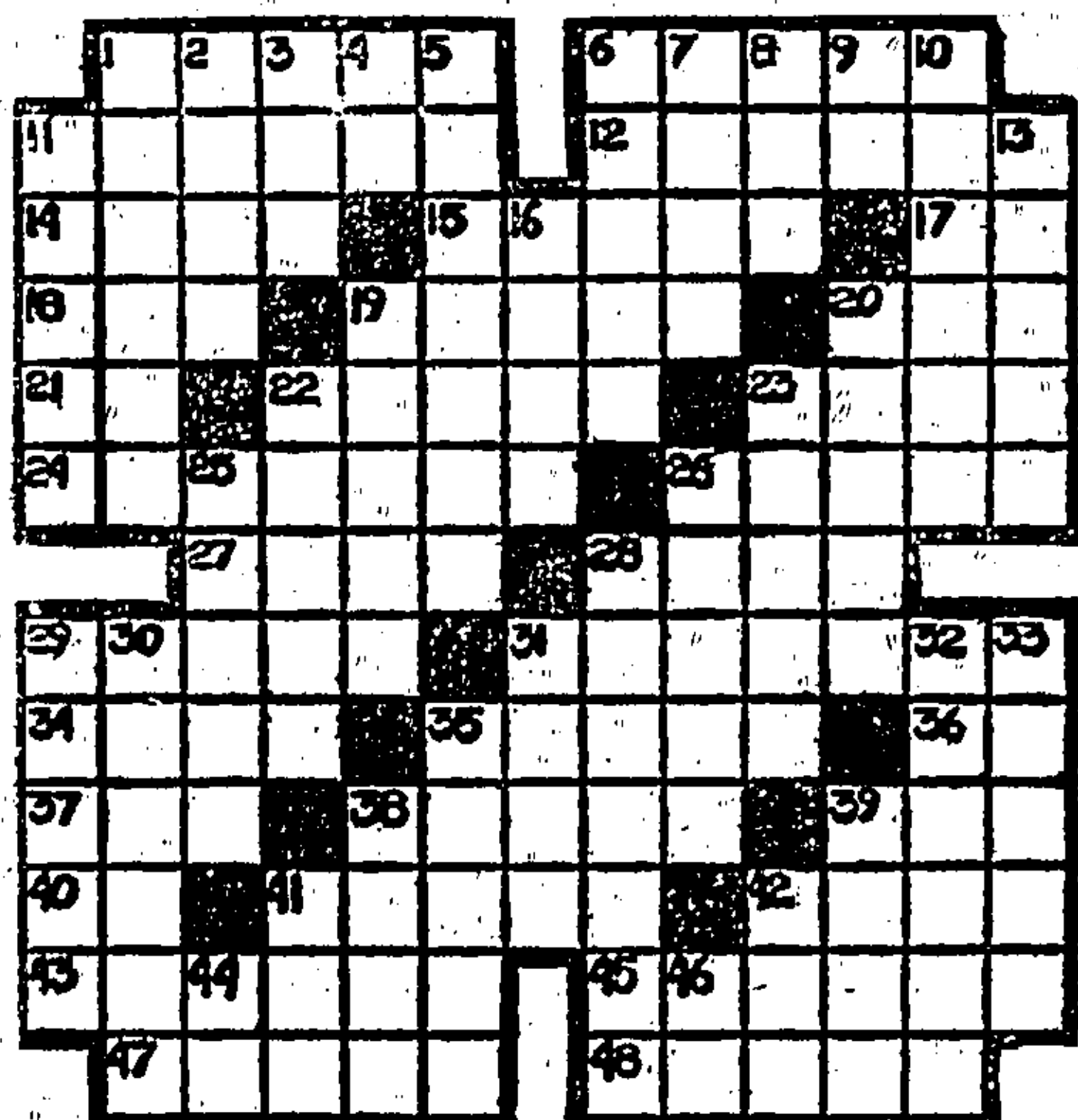
Wife: "No, dear, only twenty-six."

"Twenty-six! What makes you think that?"

"She told me just now how old she was."

"No doubt, but did she tell you how old she is?"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



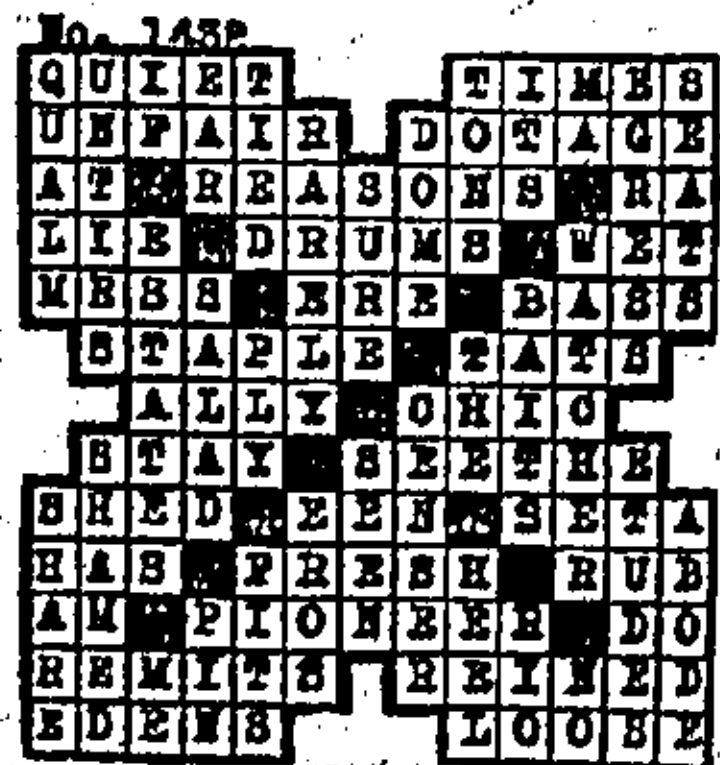
Horizontal.

- 1.—A bird.
- 6.—Deceives.
- 11.—To scheme.
- 12.—Joining.
- 14.—Level.
- 15.—Arrangement.
- 17.—Conjunction.
- 18.—To transfix.
- 19.—Heavenly bodies.
- 20.—Part of to be.
- 21.—Bone.
- 22.—Stupefies.
- 23.—Power stake.
- 24.—Relating.
- 26.—Grain to be ground.
- 27.—Learning.
- 28.—Stage.
- 29.—Flags.
- 31.—Compliance.
- 34.—Males of sheep.
- 35.—To swell out.
- 36.—Symbol for argent.
- 37.—Man's name.
- 38.—Stringed instruments.
- 39.—To unite.
- 40.—Half an em.
- 41.—Nativity.
- 42.—Part in play.
- 43.—To come back.
- 45.—Hardens.
- 47.—Is land.
- 48.—Entitled.

Vertical.

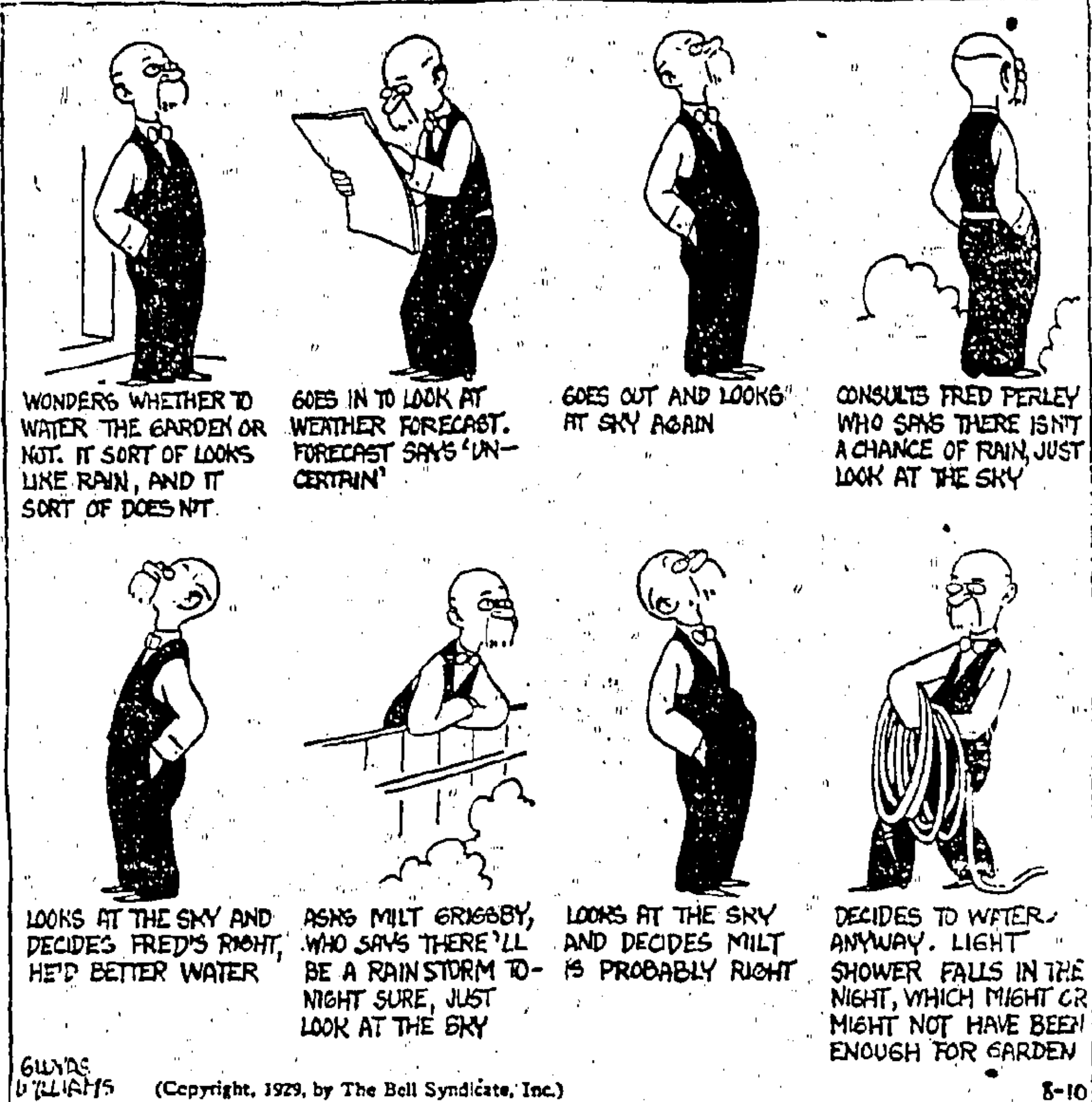
- 1.—To edit.
- 2.—Baking place.
- 3.—Storage box.
- 4.—Exists.
- 5.—Sea god.
- 6.—Markets.
- 7.—Betting quotations.
- 8.—Poem.
- 9.—Symbol for lithium.
- 10.—Forces air through nostrils.
- 11.—Warehouse.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



SUBURBAN HEIGHTS—WHO KNOWS?

By CLUYAS WILLIAMS



SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

STORER AND BOWDEN BREAK RECORDS.

Essex, who spent such a tiring day in the field against Hampshire at Leyton, had a very similar experience at Derby, when the home county ran up a score of 418 for four wickets.

Several new records were set up for Derbyshire, Storer and Bowden playing their highest innings in first class cricket, and, putting on 322 together, beat the previous best first wicket partnership for Derbyshire established by W. W. Hill-Wood and Bowden who, in 1923, scored 208 against Somerset at Bath.

Finally, Storer, in reaching his second hundred, accomplished a feat which no Derbyshire batsman had achieved since the war.

Storer gave an admirable display on a pitch that gave the bowlers no help. He reached his hundred in two hours and twenty-five minutes and altogether made 208 out of 322 in a little more than four hours. Storer drove, hit to leg and cut with equal freedom, his chief hits being twenty-nine fours and eight threes.

Bowden, in comparison, played in laboured fashion. It took him four hours and twenty minutes to reach three figures, while he should have been caught at slip off Daer when 51. Nevertheless he batted distinctly well, and he got the ball to the boundary on twelve occasions.

ROWING "BLUES" OF FIFTY YEARS.

Boat-races of fifty years ago were fought out again in memories at a recent dinner held at Lincoln's Inn Hall, London, to celebrate the centenary of the Boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge, which was reached this year. In all 212 Old Blues were present, 106 from each University. Almost every crew from 1890 down to 1929 was represented.

The Chairman, Sir John Eldon Bankes (Oxford 1875), made the only speech of the evening in proposing the toast "The Boat-race." He said the Boat-race has retained its popular favour because it is substantially unchanged from the first Boat-race in 1829. The crews are still male members of both universities, and yet who can tell what the next hundred years will bring forth. In the coxswain's place may be established a diminutive flapper. She will never be lighter than the Cambridge coxswain of 1863, who was reputed to weigh 5st. 3lb. Instead of the stentorian voice of the coxswain at the exciting moment of the race crying, "Keep it long and reach it out," we may have a shrill voice imploring the stroke to "Come nearer, yea come nearer."

OLD TIMES GO BY THE BOARD.

Several records were lowered during the women's athletic championships meeting at Stamford Bridge. Miss M. E. King (Kent Ladies' Club) broke the world's record when she won her heat in the 40 yards event in 60.3 seconds, and later, in the final, she improved upon this by winning the championship in 59.1 seconds. Miss King was awarded the cup for the best performance. Another world's record was established by Miss H. Hutt (London Olympians), who won the 90 metres hurdles race in 12.8 seconds. Miss L. L. Howes (Middlesex) improved upon the British record for the one mile walk, which she won in 8 mins. 18 secs., and in putting the shot Miss Weston lowered her record of last year by 5 ins., with a throw of 62 ft. 5 ins.

CHESS MATCH FOR WORLD'S TITLE.

Alekhine, the holder of the world's chess championship, has signed a contract to meet Bogoljubow in a match for the championship. Half the total number of games, fifteen, will be played at Wiesbaden. No information is forthcoming as to where the remaining fifteen games will be contested, but it is thought that six of them may be in Berlin and six at the Hague. After the signing of the contract the two opponents left Wiesbaden together for a motor-car trip.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

"THE CLINK OF ICE—"

COOL DRINKS FOR WARM DAYS.

[BY CLAYD MANN.]

What is the nicest sound on a hot summer's day?

For me, and for most people, I think, it is the clink of the ice in the glass, even though the ice may tinkle in no more exciting a brew than lemonade or plain water.

Yet it is a pity to limit oneself to these two drinks when more interesting concoctions can be produced with a little ingenuity and a very little more time.

There are a number of bottled fruit juices and essences on the market, and these, with the combination of some citrus fruit such as lemon or grapefruit, make excellent foundations for cooling beverages.

Fresh fruit juices are always preferable, of course, but in an emergency it is not always possible to have the fresh fruit on hand.

Fruit Thirst Quenchers.

To prepare the juice of fresh fruit for drinking sprinkle sugar as requisite over a tin of soft fruit such as strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, blackberries, or black currants, and leave for several hours. Then strain the juice, and use a little at a time blended with lemon juice and soda-water or ginger ale.

In a refrigerator or an ice chest these juices will keep for several days, and the flavour is much

better than if the juice is just squeezed out of the fruit and raw sugar sprinkled over.

Cold Tea.

People who know what it is to be really hot and thirsty, and who are not in Hong Kong, at least twice a day during the summer, agree that there is no better thirst-quencher than cold tea.

Workers in hot places—miners and furnace workers—could not exist without their can of cold tea, so I think it is worth while, taking a tip from them, and making this beverage the foundation of many pleasant summer drinks for lunch or dinner, or as a refresher between whiles.

China Tea Punch proved to be a successful experiment. For this take four cups of China tea, the juice of four oranges, juice of three lemons, juice of one grapefruit, one cup sugar, small bottle ginger ale. Dissolve the sugar in the hot tea, then mix in the fruit juices.

Leave to get thoroughly chilled, in the refrigerator for preference, and just before serving add the ginger ale. Serve with chilled ice in the glasses, and a slice of orange on top of each.

To make Black Currant Tea Punch—Two cups black currant tea, made by pouring boiling water over black currant jam, two cups strong tea, the juice of three lemons and juice of three oranges. Mix the two teas, and leave to get cold. Then add the fruit juices, and chill thoroughly. Serve with chilled ice. No sugar is necessary.

Raspberry Tea Punch.

Raspberry Tea Punch—Two cups strong tea, one cup raspberry juice, made by sprinkling sugar over the raspberries and leaving for several hours, the juice of one lemon and the juice of one orange, and half pint dry ginger ale.

Crush the berries to help extract the juice. Strain the juice and add the tea. Then add the orange and lemon juice and leave to chill. Just before serving add the ginger ale. Serve with chilled ice, and garnish with whole raspberries. Loganberries can be used in the same way.

iced Russian Tea is very good on a hot day. Serve the tea in glasses and put a good squeeze of lemon juice in each, and float a round of lemon on top. Add a little ice, and drink it through straws to get the best effect.

Frozen Cubes.

Many people complain that the addition of ice dilutes the drink, thus weakening the flavour. If you have a refrigerator you can obviate this, and vary the addition of ginger ale, by freezing it.

To do this so as to preserve the fizz in the ale, stand the bottles for a day or two in the refrigerator, then pour the contents in the freezing pan, holding the bottles close against the side so that as little as possible of the gas escapes. Then return to the refrigerator and freeze as quickly as possible. Add several of the cubes to any long drink and you will have a cool, fizzy beverage with a delightful flavour.

ANOTHER SPLENDID DOUBLE BILL!

A rollicking comedy of Hollywood!



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AT THE QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

DRAMA! COMEDY! PATHOS!

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IN

GIGOLO

with

JOBYNA RALSTON, LOUISE DRESSER

AT THE WORLD TO-DAY TO SATURDAY At 5.15 & 9.20 Only.

2.30 & 7.15—Chinese Picture, "The Mark of Plum"

A THRILLING SPY DRAMA DIRECTED BY THE MAN WHO MADE "BEN HUR"



AT THE STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 5.30 & 9.20.

SATURDAY at 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.

CINEMA NEWS.

"SHOW PEOPLE" AT THE QUEEN'S.

"Show People," an interesting story of Hollywood life, starring William Haines and Marion Davies, will be the feature attraction at the Queen's Theatre from to-day to Saturday.

A number of famous stars appear as "extras" in the picture, among them Douglas Fairbanks, who does a bit of juggling, William S. Hart, Norma Talmadge, Charlie Chaplin, John Gilbert, Mae Murray, Rod La Rocque, Rene Adoree, Leatrice Joy, George K. Arthur, Karl Dane, Aileen Pringle, Claire Windsor, Estelle Taylor, Dorothy Sebastian and Polly Moran.

Marion Davies also plays herself in one scene as does Elinor Glyn, Lew Cody, and other notables of the film colony.

Miss Davies plays the part of a Southern girl who is seeking fame in the movies and Haines is a slapstick comedian who helps her to stardom.

How she develops "temperament," almost marries a bogus count, and how pictures are made at Hollywood, all figure in the sequences.

Hollywood is shown in detail, and a pretty romance between the temperamental star and the lowly comedian runs through the production.

GRETA GARBO IN "THE MYSTERIOUS LADY"

In "The Mysterious Lady," which opens to-day at the Star Theatre, Greta Garbo will be seen in the most ambitious role of her career. (Continued at foot of next column.)

ORIGIN OF FLOOD.

6,000 YEAR OLD RELICS OF FORGOTTEN RACE.

Amazing relics of a nation that existed 6,000 years ago, before the supposed great flood, are drawing archaeologists from all parts of Europe to the British Museum, where the relics are on exhibition.

The relics, which are part of the treasures excavated at Ur in Iraq by experts of the British and Philadelphia museums, working in harmony with the Baghdad Government, throw new light on the pre-Christian era.

Tablets found by the excavators are believed to furnish archaeological proof of the reality of a great pre-historic flood in Southern Babylonia, which, though not powerful enough to penetrate the walled cities, inundated the countryside and swept away the population.

Among the relics on view are barbaric works of art in gold and silver of fabulous value, scarcely deformed in spite of the weight of earth that has lain on them for more than 5,000 years.

As the beautiful Russian spy in a European military intrigue, Miss Garbo plots the downfall of a young enemy officer who has become enamoured of her. Leading him into disgrace and military prison for the loss of an important document, Miss Garbo brings a striking vividness into her difficult characterization by revealing her true love for the man she betrayed.

Conrad Nagel, as the dashing Austrian cavalryman whose trust was violated, gives a remarkable performance as the vengeful lover.

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Full Size... \$150.00
Cabin Size... \$115.00

Als, just received an entirely
new line of Hand Wardrobes
(a short trip requires just such
luggage). Note below the
Packing List:—

4 Suits	6 Ties
1 Extra Pr. Trousers	12 Collars
1 Pr. Golf Knickers	12 Pr. Hose
1 Pair Golf Shoe	12 Handkerchieves
1 Lounge Robe	2 Pr. Shoes
8 Suits Underwear	1 Toilet Case
3 Pr. Pyjamas	6 Shirts

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THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES
OF \$369,000.

REPAIRS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council will be held after to-day's Council meeting when supplementary estimates totalling \$369,000 will be presented.

Government House Improvements.
Of this \$104,000 is for repairs to Government House.

Certain alterations were approved last year and provided for in this year's estimates including a small extension to the hall room, new office for H.E. the Governor, new conservatory, extension to lavatories, etc.

When the work was commenced, however, certain other alterations were found to be advisable and it was considered necessary to carry them out at the same time. These included a further extension to the ball room, mezzanine floor and staircase to roof. When the work was in progress it was found that the roof of the ball room was so seriously damaged by white ants that a complete new roof was necessary. Considerable repairs to woodwork and general reconditioning have also been required. Alterations to the guard house and custodian's quarters were included.

Details of the Work.

The work comprises the following items:—

Extension to east end	\$18,500
Reconstruction of roof	24,400
New floor to N. verandah	2,500
New flat roof to N. verandah	3,200
Reconstructing south verandah for the purpose of increasing the floor area to ball room	24,900
Alterations and new roof to crush hall	9,000
Mezzanine floor and staircase to roof	18,000
New roof over stair to crush hall	1,500
General reconditioning	8,500
	\$106,500
Alterations and additions to form new office for His Excellency	16,200
Alterations and additions for new Conservatory	7,000
Extension to lavatories	7,600
Servery, scullery and store rooms in basement	4,150
New office for custodian	4,250
Additions to servants quarters	3,650
Enclosing verandah to custodian's quarters	700
Alterations to guard house	770
Repairs to woodwork in main building	1,600
	\$152,500
Amount provided under Head 31, S.H. 7, page 81 of 1929 estimates	48,500
Supplementary vote required	\$104,000

Road and Drainage Work at Kowloon.

Among the other items is \$114,200 to meet the cost of essential road, channel and paving works in Kowloon made necessary by the rapid building development in Kowloon that has taken place since the 1929 draft estimates were prepared. This money will be spent during the current year.

The other big item is \$57,940 for miscellaneous drainage work, Kowloon, made necessary by building development in Kowloon since the 1929 estimates were drafted.

The above is to be met by savings as under:—

Kowloon Hospital site	\$30,000
Children's playground	22,000
Chatham Road extension	38,000
Among the smaller items are:—	
Clearing Colonial Secretariat	\$ 890
Rent allowance to old inhabitants of Wong Nei Cheong Village	1,212
Contribution to Broadcasting	1,200

The Government has approved the appointment of a Committee under the Chairman of the Postmaster General to assist in the preparation of broadcasting programmes. The estimated expenditure for improved programmes for the remainder of the year is \$1,500, and a supplementary vote for this amount is now requested. (C.S.O. 1 in 556/23).

Sanitary Department (transport): \$800. (Steam launch hire for small-pox patients came to \$1,472 and the extra \$800 is largely due to this expense).
Bonuses to vaccinators: \$1,200

MR. COOPER LOSES APPEAL.

JUDGMENT FOR NEWSPAPER
AFFIRMED.

FULL COURT DECISION.

Judgment given to the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., by the Puisne Judge in the claim brought against them by Mr. Harry Cooper for \$1,000 on grounds of alleged dismissal without due notice, namely six months, was affirmed by the Full Court yesterday and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

The appeal was argued recently before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. M. M. Watson, of Messrs. Deacons) for the appellant and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Mr. A. el Arculli) for the respondents.

The Judgment.

In giving his decision, the Chief Justice said:—This is an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Wood dismissing a claim brought by the appellant for damages for termination of a contract of employment without due notice and wrongful dismissal. The notice of appeal contained more than one ground of appeal, but before the Full Court counsel for the appellant confined his argument to the point that the learned Judge was wrong in holding that the relations between the parties were governed by an agreement in writing dated July 19, 1927, because it had been impliedly rescinded by mutual arrangement as from January 23, 1928.

I will first shortly state the relevant facts in the case which are not disputed by the parties.

The appellant is a journalist and the respondents control certain newspapers published in the Colony. The appellant entered the service of the respondents at a salary of \$300 per month. There was at this time no agreement in writing between the parties, but in July, 1927, appellant was appointed a sub-editor reporter in the service of the respondents and the agreement of July 19, 1927, above referred to, was entered into between the parties.

Terms of Agreement.

The material portions of this agreement are (1) appellant was to become a sub-editor reporter in the service of the respondents and faithfully perform the duties of that office for a period of four years from August 1, 1927; (2) appellant was not to engage in any other employment without the written consent of the respondents under penalty of dismissal; (3) the salary of the appellant was to be payable monthly at the following rates:—\$350 for the first year, \$400 for the second year, \$425 for the third year, and \$450 for the fourth year; (4) there were provisions for diminished salary in the event of the temporary illness of appellant and for determination of the agreement if he became permanently incapacitated for the performance of his duties; (5) there was a provision for the determination of the agreement by three months notice in writing on either side; (6) there was power reserved to the respondents to dismiss appellant for certain specified kinds of misconduct; (7) the appellant was bound not to engage in any business similar to that of the respondents during the continuance of the agreement and for five years afterwards; (8) upon the termination of his four years' service under the agreement appellant was to be entitled to a free second class passage to London on certain conditions which need not be specified.

Status of a Sub-Editor.

Under the terms of this agreement of July 19, 1927, the appellant entered upon his duties and would appear to have given satisfaction to the respondents because when Mr. Dobbie left the service of the respondents on January 23, 1928, the appellant was appointed to succeed him as sub-editor. Further, his pay was increased in January and February, 1928, to \$375 per month, in March, 1928, to \$400 per month, and finally in April, 1928, to \$450 per month; though under the agreement of July 19, 1927, his salary up to August 1928 was only to be at the rate of \$350 per month.

(Continued on next Column.)

It is agreed on both sides that a sub-editor occupies a different grade, with more responsible duties, than a sub-editor reporter.

It was argued on behalf of the appellant that this implied the rescission of the agreement of July 19, 1927, and the substitution of an altogether different relation between the parties; although, for reasons that I could not follow, counsel for appellant stated that the provisions of the agreement of July 19, 1927, forbidding the appellant to engage in business similar to that carried on by the respondents, continued to operate.

Complete Abrogation Necessary.
It appears to me that if what resulted from the appointment of the appellant to succeed Mr. Dobbie on January 23, 1928, as sub-editor was the abrogation of the agreement of July 19, 1927, that abrogation must be complete and cover all its terms.

The agreement of July 19, 1927, is one not to be performed within a year and consequently must be in writing. It can be altogether rescinded by express verbal agreement; or rescission may be effected by means of an agreement which is not enforceable by reason of its not being in writing, providing the intention to rescind can clearly be gathered from such last-mentioned agreement; but it is clear law that an agreement required by law to be in writing cannot be varied except by a valid agreement in writing.

"The question" as Lord Halsbury says in his judgment in *Morris v. Aron* (1918) A.C. at page 18, "is whether there is an intention in any event to rescind, independent of any further intention which may exist to substitute a second contract." And at page 19 of the same report he says:—"What is, of course, essential is that there should have been made manifest the intention in any event of a complete extinction of the first and formal contract, and not merely the desire of an alteration, however sweeping, in terms which still leave it subsisting."

The Restrictive Clause.

As I have said, it is not alleged on behalf of the appellant that the agreement of July 19, 1927, was ever expressly rescinded, but it is argued on behalf of the appellant that the appointment as sub-editor on January 23, 1928, created such a revolutionary change in his relations to the respondents that it should be implied that the parties to the agreement of July 19, 1927, had agreed to rescissions except as regards the provisions in it forbidding the appellant to engage in occupation of a character similar to that in which he was engaged under the respondents, though, as I have already said, I am unable to accede to the proposition put forward by counsel for the appellant that the operation of the restrictive clause in that agreement was preserved in spite of the disappearance of its other provisions.

Looking at the provisions of the agreement of July 19, 1927, in the light of the duties which, according to the evidence, a sub-editor has to perform, I see nothing in them which are inapplicable to the new post assumed by the appellant on January 23, 1928; and it is interesting to observe that in the letters of January 2, 1929, and April 2, 1929, from appellant's solicitors to the respondent's manager, a claim is not only made for six months' salary in lieu of the three months' salary provided for under the agreement of July 19, 1927, but that the amount of a passage to England is demanded. Now, if this agreement was rescinded by mutual agreement and another one substituted, there is no evidence to support any claim to a passage in the substituted agreement.

Letters As Strong Evidence.

It seems to me that this is strong evidence to show that at the time those letters were written, appellant and his legal advisers were treating the agreement of July 19, 1927, as still subsisting though claiming that it must be adjusted so as to meet the change in his position from sub-editor-reporter to sub-editor. In other words, the position taken up was that the agreement had been varied by parole arrangement between the parties; and this, it is abundantly clear in the authorities, is just what the parties to an agreement required by law to be in writing cannot do.

In my opinion, the appeal must be dismissed with costs and the judgment in the Court below affirmed.

Mr. Justice Wood concurred.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 10 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

POOR FELLOW! BUT NOT A FATALITY THIS TIME!

He's dead, poor fellow! Let's telephone the nearest Police Station.

Oh no, I say, he's still breathing; I wonder what's wrong with him. Maybe the poor chap has had a fit. These were some of the remarks of excited and sympathetic people who gathered around a Chinese who was lying flat on the pavement on Leighton Hill Road, near the Socony filling station at about 8.30 p.m. last night.

Just then a constable came on the scene.

"What's wrong?"

"Don't know, just came here to find out," I answered. Then "the guardian of the peace" took out his flashlight and bent down to examine the man.

"Ah, I see; our friend here has had one too many, it seems; does anybody here know who he is or where he lives?" There was a pause and then, "Not Oh well, I guess I'd better take him away then." "Cha chai!" Half a dozen rickshas came tearing down the road to answer the call and then with a "come along friend!"

(Continued on next Column.)

Have you tried a Shampoo with Cuticura ?

You will be delighted.

Cuticura Ointment applied directly to the scalp softens the scales of dirt and dandruff and cleanses the pores. The remarkably soft and creamy lather of Cuticura Soap quickly cleanses the hair and restores its natural lustre.

There is no other treatment so effective as this simple and satisfying method of promoting the health of the scalp and assuring a luxuriant growth of live, glossy hair.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been acknowledged by millions for 50 years as the most reliable and efficient toilet preparations for the care of the skin and hair. Sample each Soap, Ointment, and Cuticura free upon request, from Bayliss, Price & Company, Ltd., P. O. Box 650, Shanghai.

The officer lifted the limp figure—like a sack of coals—and carried him off.

F. M. A.



Nerve-Strength in hot climates

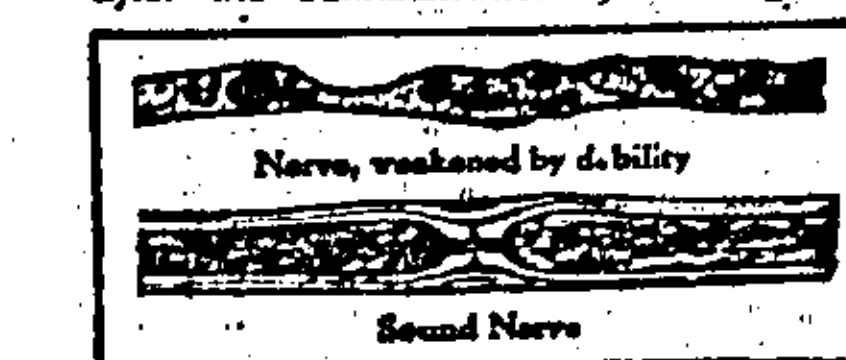
"I am stronger than ever before," wrote a Sanatogen user, after having taken this preparation for a time.

A hot climate has made many a man a nervous wreck. Remember, however, that you can be strong and full of energy, if you take Sanatogen regularly.

Sanatogen by the power of its constituents—albumin and phosphorus—infuses into the cells of nerves, blood and body, exactly those elements which build up nerve-strength lastingly.

Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote in *The Lancet*:

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."



Begin a course of Sanatogen. Add strength to strength, work more and better, conquer fatigue and enjoy life even in a hot climate.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food
At all Chemists and Stores.

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ROSE ROOM

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SATURDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1929

NINA AND JACQUES — DANCERS —

Assisted by an augmented orchestra
will give Exhibitions of the
very latest dances.

The Argentine Tango, Dance to Death,
The Latest Blues and Ballroom Dances.

Dinner \$4.00 per head.

Tables may be booked at the

Hong Kong, Repulse Bay, or Peninsula Hotels
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Telephone Kowloon 681.

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CANTON-HONG KONG
TELEPHONE.ALL PRELIMINARIES
COMPLETED.

TO BE READY IN A YEAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Sept. 4.

The China Automatic Telephone Company has signed a contract with Mayor Lam Wan Koi for the installation of an automatic long distance telephone between Canton and Hong Kong and work will be started soon. The Canton Municipal Government will lay underground cables from here to Shumchun, a distance of 91 miles, while the Hong Kong Government will complete the line from Shumchun, a distance of about 2 miles. There will be 30 pairs of big underground cables between the two places and the work will be completed within a year. The authorities both in Canton and Hong Kong are confident that this enterprise will be most lucrative from a commercial standpoint, and will mean great convenience to the people of these two great southern cities.

CENSUS AND THE SURPLUS
MALE.

According to the census just taken by the Police the population of Kwangtung is 37,167,701. The area of the Province is about 100,000 square miles, which means an average of 372 persons to the square mile. But the bulk of the population is centered in the fertile Canton Delta and much of the province is mountainous and almost uninhabited.

The population of Canton is now 811,751, according to the census. Of this number 474,004 are males and 337,681 females. The number of families in Canton is 176,408. The census was taken during the latter part of last year.

ARMS FOR THE NAVY.

The *Tai Chung Po*, a leading newspaper in Canton, reports that a consignment of firearms and ammunitions purchased by the Canton Navy Department has arrived in Hong Kong, and that Admiral Chen Chak has sent a representative to Hong Kong to bring the consignment to Canton. According to the paper quoted there are 10 guns, and some 20,000 rounds of ammunitions. The total cost was over \$157,000 Hong Kong currency.

"PUNYU" ARRIVES.

ACCIDENT TO A PILOT.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

The aeroplane "Punyu" which started from Canton on Monday with Generals Chen Ming Shu and Chang Wai Cheung as passengers arrived at Hangchow on Tuesday afternoon and received a rousing welcome from the public.

One of the planes, the Toyshan, had to descend mid-way due to engine trouble. Yang Koon Yu, the pilot, was injured. No particulars of the mishap are available.

DEFENDANTS STEER CLEAR
OF COURT.CLAIM FOR BUILDING A
STAIRCASE.

Work done and materials supplied in the building of a staircase at 58, Wellington Street, formed the subject of a claim for \$100 by a Chinese sub-contractor at the Summary Court yesterday. The Kin Wu firm of contractors was cited as the first defendant and a partner therein as the second defendant.

None of the defendants appeared to contest the claim, but Mr. A. el Arculli, for the plaintiff, mentioned the second defendant was seen by a witness the same morning and he was aware that the case was down for hearing.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

SANDALWOOD
WORKER'S CRIME.

RAGE OVER A DEBT.

GUILD OFFICIALS GIVE
EVIDENCE.

The Chinese who is charged with the murder of a member of the Tsui Yick Guild, West Point, on August 11, was yesterday committed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton to stand trial at the next Criminal Session.

In the course of the evidence, it was shown that the system of doubling outstanding accounts applied only to members who were employed. Defendant was an unemployed member but his accounts were doubled because it was held that his outstanding accounts arose out of an embezzlement. "That annoyed me," explained the defendant.

A district watchman said that at 3.30 a.m. on August 11, he was with another district watchman in Second Street. He saw a man on the stairs of No. 126 and heard him crying out, "save life." The man was holding a chopper in his hand. Witness accompanied the man to the third floor where an Indian constable was already on the scene. Switching on his torch he saw the deceased who was badly injured in the throat. He asked who had injured him and the reply was a movement of the hand indicating that the man on the stairs was not the man.

A Candid Prisoner.

The inmates of the house were all taken to the Police Station, where the interpreter asked the witness "Do you know who injured this man?" Before witness could reply, the defendant admitted that he had done so.

Asked if he had any questions to put to the witness, prisoner replied in Chinese, accompanying his statement with a smile "No, I am making a straightforward admission."

Another district watchman said that on going up the stairs at 3.30 a.m. on August 11 he met a man coming down.

His Worship observed that there seemed to have been a general exodus, to which Mr. Fitzroy replied that the men in the house did not appear to have been anxious to be chopped.

At the Police Station.

Sergeant Mackay stated that he was on duty at No. 7 Police Station on August 11. Between 5 and 6 a.m. an Indian constable brought in the accused. Just behind the deceased was carried, followed by two other men who were injured in the face. Two district watchmen also came into the charge room.

Observing the serious condition of one of the men, witness sent for an ambulance and then notified Inspector Bloor and sent for another Sergeant. He handed a chopper, which was brought to the charge room, to Inspector Bloor. Deceased was placed on a stretcher and the other two injured men were also got into the ambulance.

Pools of Blood.

Inspector Bloor in charge of No. 7 Police Station stated that he was called into the charge room at 3.30 a.m. He saw all the injured people and later saw them taken away by the ambulance. He was handed a chopper covered with blood which he took to the Bacteriologist and received it back later with a report, which witness produced. Witness also examined the guild's premises the same morning and found the place in a state of disorder and that there were pools of blood on the floor.

A sergeant interpreter gave evidence of the statement made by the defendant when charged. It was a long story in which he explained how he came to owe \$3.36. It also contained many causes for resentment, finishing up with a frank statement to the effect that he made up his mind "to chop a few of them" and that the man whom he chopped to death was Lo Kau.

Guild Treasurer's Story.

The treasurer of the Tsui Yick Guild, a man engaged in the sandalwood trade, said he was treasurer during February and March this year and again in July and August. Members held office for not more than two months. Outstanding accounts automatically doubled at the end of each month. In February defendant owed \$3.36. It was not doubled in March but by April the amount due became \$3.72. In May it was doubled again making it \$7.44. In June it was \$23.83. In July it reached \$53.70.

This statement caused some laughter in the Court in which defendant joined. The limit was \$50, said the witness. This, by the way, was also the amount the guild would pay for a member's funeral expenses. When a man owed \$50 he was suspended.

(Continued on next Column.)

ROUND THE COURTS.

SERIOUS ASSAULT CHARGES.

C. J. Atcham, of the Cosmopolitan Docks was before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy on a charge of indecently assaulting a Chinese girl named Marie Agnes Woo, age 13, at No. 8 Prince Edward Road on or about June '22 last.

Defendant in answer to the charge said: "I can't deny exactly, because I have already made an agreement with her. I have signed an agreement with the lady."

Detective-Sergeant Meadows told His Worship that an agreement had been signed for a sum of \$200. The case came to light through the woman going to the Police Station about some trouble over money. She then complained of assault and the present incident was reported.

His Worship: Is the position this, that, failing to get money she brought him to the notice of the police?

Det-Sergt. Meadows: That's so. The hearing was fixed for next Wednesday.

THEFT FROM EMPRESS OF
ASIA.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Whyte Smith with stealing a countenance from the s.s. Empress of Asia. The prosecution asked for a remand intimating that there might be other charges.

Another Chinese was charged with attempting to export 12 tins of Government prepared opium by the s.s. Empress of Asia. His Worship intimated that other than confiscation, no penalty could be imposed for exporting. He accordingly ordered the confiscation of seven tins.

A YOUNG PICK POCKET.

A 13-year-old Chinese youth was ordered to receive 12 strokes of the cane by Mr. Whyte Smith for stealing a leather purse containing one gold ring, a pair of earrings and \$14 in money. Two other Chinese were sentenced to three months' and four months' hard labour respectively for receiving the stolen property.

Defendant was posted on August 6. The notice was written by witness, who was about to terminate his term of office as treasurer. The Chairman signed the notice which stated that the defendant owed \$3.36 and that it had accumulated for six months. Defendant on seeing the notice queried the amount. Lo Kau, the deceased, told defendant that the money must be paid, to which defendant replied "All right, one man will answer for the capital and another will answer for the interest." By this, defendant meant that if he killed one man that would meet the injustice caused by the capital account, and if he killed two, the interest would be justified. There was no mention of expulsion.

Two days later witness handed over his office to another man. Defendant's Grievance.

Defendant said that the rules were new because the old rule stated that the "doubling principle" only applied to men who were employed. Defendant claimed he was unemployed during the last few months.

Witness said that that was quite true, but defendant had asked to be treated as if he was employed. Asked to make that point clear, witness said that defendant was thus treated because he had embezzled the money originally.

Defendant: I did not spend \$1.36 on myself but on a duck which you all ate.

Mr. Hamilton pointed out that they could not go into the morality of the original debt.

Defendant: That is why I lost my temper!

The Chairman of the Tsui Yick Guild said he signed the notice posting up the defendant.

The deceased had threatened to expel the defendant if the money was not paid to which the latter replied that if he was forced to leave the members had better look out!

Witness interposed and offered to allow the defendant a few days' grace, but the latter did not reply and left the premises.

Fed on Rice and Water.

"I have nothing further to add to what I have said to the Police," was what the defendant said when asked if he had anything to say.

"I have been penalized by the gaol authorities and have been fed on rice and water. I want your Worship to order that I should be given ordinary meals," continued the prisoner.

"I can't interfere with the gaol authorities," replied Mr. Hamilton. "I understand you tried to dig a man's eyes out!"

Defendant was then committed for trial.

U.S. JOURNALIST
IN COURT.SALESMEN AND THE ART
OF SALESMANSHIP.A "TIGER" AND ZEBRA
KIMINOS.

Aliko E. Lilius, an American citizen, described as a journalist, was again before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy on charges of fraud concerned debts contracted by obtaining goods and credit to extent of \$175.50 from the Pioneer Silk Store, Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon; \$50.60 from Ahmat, Din, tailor; \$137 from Sheriff Bros.; \$97.05 from the Excelsior Co.; and \$33.50 from the Raittas Ware Co.

Mr. L. R. Andrews conducted the case for the Crown while Mr. F. C. F. Rendall appeared for the defendant.

A salesman of the Pioneer Silk Store Branch at the Peninsula Hotel said that the defendant came to the Store on June 7 last and ordered goods to the extent of \$175.50. The goods obtained were kimonos and two laquer boxes. The kimonos which had been made to order had been worn and were now useless for sale purposes. On being asked for a deposit on the goods defendant handed witness his card stating that he would pay for the goods on June 9 and on June 10 witness went to the defendant's room to ask for payment. Defendant said that he wanted to buy more kimonos and that he had wired for money so that he would pay the whole lot together in one account. Samples were shown to defendant and he picked some out and ordered one more white kimono which he asked to be included in the one bill.

"Any Cheque Will Do."

Defendant came to the Store in June and said that he had received the bill and that he would pay it on July 1. Witness went to defendant's room on July 8 and pressed for payment. The latter offered him a cheque on London and witness replied "All right, any kind of cheque will do."

Only Two Cheques Left.

Defendant was shaving at the time and asked witness to wait till he had finished. When he was through, defendant opened a drawer and remarked after looking at the cheque book that he had only two cheques left. He needed them for other accounts and couldn't let witness have one. Witness informed defendant that he could not leave the room until defendant had paid the bill. Defendant remarked that he would borrow some money from the *Morning Post* manager and that he would come to the Store that night and pay the bill. Witness said that defendant did not fulfill his promise.

"On the 9th," said witness, "we heard that he had gone to Macao, but when we enquired we found that he had not gone to Macao but Colombo."

The manager of the Silk Store reported the matter to the Police who traced the defendant to Singapore. Defendant was arrested by the Singapore Police authorities and detained until the arrival of an officer from the Hong Kong Police to take him back to Hong Kong. The Pioneer Silk Store also sent a representative to identify the defendant.

A Mistake.

Mr. Rendall, cross-examining witness, asked why they accused defendant of buying seven kimonos, whereas he only purchased four.

Mr. Andrews explained to His Worship that a mistake occurred. The Silk Store had told the police from memory before they had checked up with their books. The defendant actually only received four kimonos.

Mr. Rendall suggested to witness that the defendant was first seen outside the shop and that he was pressed to make a purchase. Witness denied this and replied that the defendant walked straight into the shop.

A Good Salesman?

Mr. Rendall: Are you a good salesman?—Yes, I am a good salesman.

Mr. Rendall: Then you naturally encouraged defendant to come in and buy?—Yes.

Therefore it was, at your suggestion that he first came into the shop?—He said he wanted to examine some goods in the window. I put it to you that right from the outset he said, "I cannot buy anything because I cannot pay you just now." You persuaded him and when he bought the goods he said he could not pay for them then and you practised the art of salesmanship and said, "That doesn't matter, buy now." Witness denied this.

Mr. Rendall also asked witness what his usual custom was with regard to giving credit. Witness replied that that general appearance of purchasers was considered.

Mr. Rendall: "So all I have got to do is to engage a room in the Peninsula Hotel, put on a better suit than I am now wearing and I get credit. You give credit on appearance?" Witness admitted this.

His Work Discussed.

Mr. Rendall remarked to witness that when he called upon defendant the last time to pay his bill, defendant offered him a draft on his London agents. Witness replied that it was a cheque and not a draft.

Mr. Rendall said that witness spoke to the defendant for some time about his work. Witness asked the defendant if he wrote for the *Hong Kong Telegraph*. Witness denied this.

Mr. Rendall said that defendant had told witness that he wrote for papers in London and on the Continent. Witness replied that defendant only showed him a card.

He offered to give you a draft on his London agents connected with the *Daily Mirror*, said Mr. Rendall to witness, and told you that he was a foreign representative of the Associated Press. Continuing, Mr. Rendall said that witness had told the defendant that he did not know what the Associated Press was and that defendant told him that it was like Reuters; and that witness said: "Oh, Yes, Now I know." Witness denied this also.

Liked to Room.

At this point His Worship observing that the defendant was standing in the dock and was possibly feeling tired, informed Mr. Rendall that the defendant could sit down.

Mr. Rendall: Oh, I think he prefers to roam about. (The defendant was moving about in the dock.)

Complaints About the Kimonos.

"Weren't some of the kimonos returned because they were no good?" asked Mr. Rendall of witness. "You sold one as having a fast colour."

Witness replied that the kimonos were not guaranteed but only recommended.

Mr. Rendall put it to witness that the defendant did return one of the kimonos which witness had dyed brown, also a pair of blue pyjamas which had blue and white stripes instead of being wholly blue. Mr. Rendall also said that the defendant had remarked to witness that he looked like a zebra in it! He, defendant, had refused to pay for it and witness offered to reduce the price.—Witness denied this.

The Tiger Which Is No More

Mr. Rendall further put it to witness that he gave defendant a kimono of tiger shade. "Now the tiger is no more," said Mr. Rendall, suggesting that the colour washed away. Witness, apparently misunderstanding Mr. Rendall, "Oh no, we have some more."

Referring to the laquer boxes, Mr. Rendall put it to witness that the defendant had made arrangements with him to pay for them in the following month of August. Witness denied any knowledge of this arrangement.

The Hotel Official.

Mr. Rendall asked witness how he knew that defendant had left the Hotel on July 9. Witness replied that the information was given by Mr. Arreger, the sub-manager of the Hotel.

Mr. Rendall: "According to your arrangements you agreed to be paid on July 10. Why did you ask for payment before that date?" Witness said he went to the defendant's room because he had heard the latter had gone.

Mr. Rendall: Who told you so?—The other shop-keepers with whom defendant had accounts.

Mr. Rendall: Was it at their instigation or the Hotel officials' that you reported the matter to the police and commenced these proceedings?—No, we consulted among ourselves.

Mr. Rendall: Did Mr. Arreger tell you to report that matter to the police?—No, we went entirely on our own.

Mr. Rendall: Do you know why your chief was in such a hurry to inform the police?—We heard that he had left for Colombo.

Mr. Rendall: You didn't know that he had left a letter in the post for you, or allow him time to send the money to you from Singapore. But you went straight off to the police?—Witness replied that this was his manager's doings.

Ahmed Din Store.

Evidence was also given by a representative of Messrs. Ahmed Din who have a store in the Peninsula Hotel Arcade.—He said that after defendant had purchased and paid for a topé he was allowed to purchase other goods on credit to the extent of \$50.00. He bought stockings, braces and a raincoat. Witness also admitted in cross-examination by Mr. Rendall that the defendant had bargained for the price of the raincoat.

Mr. Rendall: If defendant had intended to cheat you he wouldn't have bargained with you over the price. Witness replied that he had not bargained with the defendant.

Mr. Rendall also suggested that witness had discussed the defendant with other than shop-keepers. Witness denied this and said that he did not discuss the matter with anyone except the proprietor of his shop.

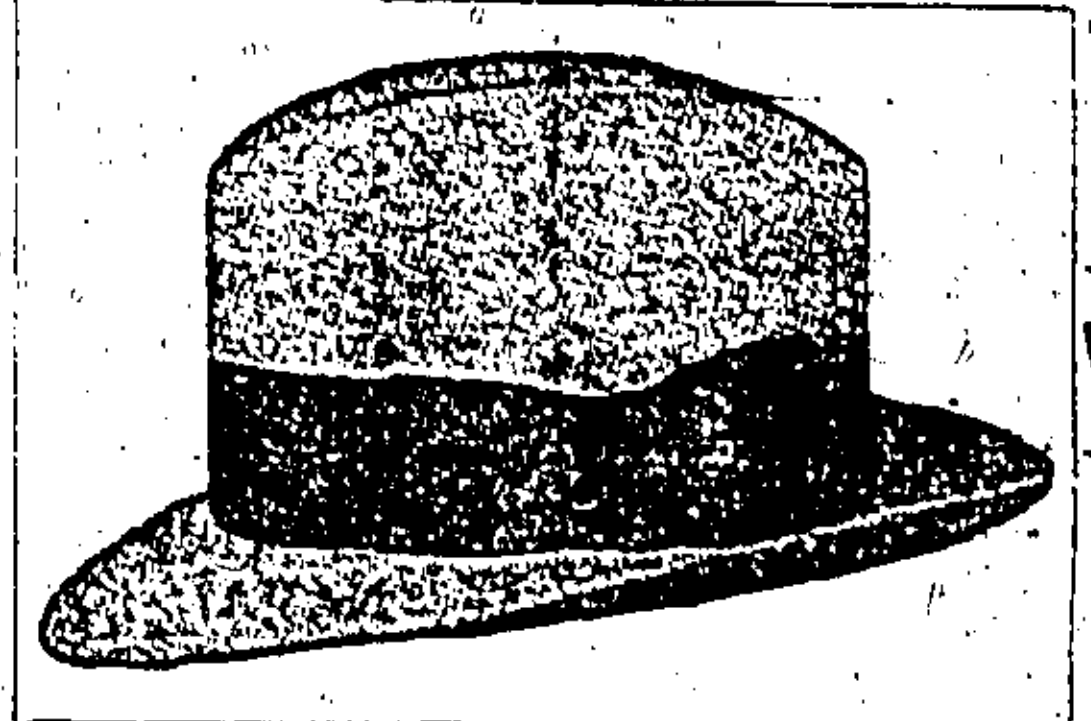
The hearing was adjourned.

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G. B.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 9th Day of SEPTEMBER, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	No. 2016.	East of Island Lot No. 241, W. of Main Road.	As per sale plan.	About 4,200	24	\$ 8,400

[8323]

G. B.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 9th Day of SEPTEMBER, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
10	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1273.	At Lung Shui Street, between Main Road and Boundary Street.	As per sale plan.	About 6,563	46	\$ 9,845

[8324]

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If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

INTIMATIONS.

G. B.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions
To Sell By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND
THURSDAY, THE 10TH, 11TH
AND 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1929,
AT
H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONG KONG,
AND AT
KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 9.30 A.M.
WITH AN INTERVAL
FROM 12 NOON TO 1.30 P.M.

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NAVAL STORES,
&c., &c., &c.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5 p.m., stated:—

A weak anticyclone extends to the north-east of the Bonins. The typhoon is about 250 miles south of Pratas, moving W.N.W. or N.W. Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, freshening, cloudy, rain later.

MYWLA, Sept. 4, 8 p.m.
A cyclone (typhoon) is reported W. of northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 5, 1929.

THE HONG KONG POLICE.

There are probably few places in the world where the police authorities have such wide and varied duties as are discharged by them in this Colony. Apart from the customary routine work associated with the maintenance of law and order in the community, the police in Hong Kong have a very large number of other and peculiar responsibilities. They have to be on the alert to prevent illicit traffic in drugs, arms, and ammunition; their criminal clients include pirates, bandits, and kidnappers; they maintain a small fleet of armed vessels and a small army of special guards armed with Lewis guns, rifles, and revolvers; they battle against malaria-carrying mosquitoes; they maintain a Street Fire-Club, and they control the fire-brigade of the Colony. A formidable yet still incomplete list of public duties to perform, and the annual report for 1928 of the Captain Superintendent of Police gives some very interesting details of the manner in which these duties are discharged by a force composed of Europeans, Chinese, and Indians.

There was less crime in the Colony during 1928 than in the preceding year, but the proportion of serious offences was larger. The total number of cases reported to the police in 1928 was 19,610 as against 24,444 in 1927, but serious offences totalled 5,201 as compared with 4,553 the previous year, mainly attributable to increased cases of larceny, though there were four more murders in 1928 than in the year preceding. Although there were more larcenies reported, however, the estimated value of the property was considerably less—\$478,020, as against \$612,233 in 1927, the average for the last years being \$551,860. Fifteen per cent. of the property stolen last year was recovered, as against 13 per cent. restored the previous year. Piracies outside Bias Bay numbered only 18 last year as compared with 32 in 1927, while three ships were taken to Bias Bay by pirates last year, as compared with five in 1927. People were more absent-minded last year than they were in 1927, judging from the fact that articles reported lost to the police numbered 357 as compared with 343. The value of this lost property, however, was enormously higher—\$33,929, as against \$18,125. The value of the mislaid property recovered was practically the same for both years—in the neighbourhood of \$1,460. Evidently, the old rule of "findings is keepings" is widely observed in Hong Kong. Other gruesome findings which came to the notice of the police were bodies of persons unknown—358 in Victoria, 1,077 in Kowloon, and others elsewhere making a total of 1,890, as compared with 1,317 dead bodies found in the streets and harbour during 1927.

It is interesting to learn that out of 2,245 weights and measures examined last year, only 31 were found inaccurate, and convictions were secured in all the 17 cases brought before the magistrates. In

spite of the enormous increase in motor traffic, the number of street accidents last year was only 883, as compared with 611 in 1927; in both years fatal accidents numbered 39. Last year 1,918 persons were passed as motor-drivers, as against 630 the previous year; public vehicles passed as fit for use numbered 1,408 last year, compared with 630 in 1927; those examined and found unfit for public use numbered 3 and 116 respectively. Sixty-nine drivers had their licences suspended, as against 13 in 1927, and in both years four licences were cancelled. The number of public jinriksha decreased last year from 1,717 to 1,638; and private vehicles from 830 to 865—a slow but steady decline. In 1924 there were 1,925 jinriksha and 1,456 private vehicles. Public chairs last year numbered 610, as in the previous year, while private chairs decreased from 121 to 104. Four years ago there were 898 public and 101 private chairs in the Colony—and 419 public and 837 private cars. Last year there were 491 public and 1,148 private cars in the Colony. The substitution of mechanical for man power in methods of transport proceeds steadily, but it is unlikely that the chair will disappear as quickly as its two-wheeled rival: chair coolies can get to places quite inaccessible by jinriksha or motor, and while people live in such dizzy retreats and mountain fastnesses there will be a demand for chairs in which to be carried thither.

The Captain Superintendent of Police states in his report that the conduct of the European contingent (990 men) during last year was good. The total number of reports against them was 121, as against 119 the previous year. The conduct of the Indian contingent (769 men) was fair; there being 1,189 reports last year compared with 778 in 1927. The Chinese contingent (771 men) is divided in two sections. Cantonese and Wei-hai-wei, and the behaviour of both is described as fair, as is the conduct of the Chinese section of the Water Police (230 men). The conduct of the European police officers in the New Territories (North) is described as "very good," that of the Indians "good," and of the Cantonese "satisfactory." We note that nothing is said in the report on the fire-brigade about the conduct of the men in that force, but we find some familiar phrases. "No difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient recruits during the year, but the brigade is still slightly short of its full numbers owing to the large number of resignations." During 1927, out of an establishment of 120 men, there were 31 resignations, 21 dismissals, and 14 desertions—a total "casualty" list of 66—more than 50 per cent. of the authorised strength—which prompts us to repeat a still unanswered query: what is wrong with the fire-brigade?

Collecting dialects is the goal of two Chicago men at work in different continents. W. D. Hambley, leader of the Frederick H. Rawson Field Museum Expedition to West Africa, recently reported that he is using the dictaphone to record samples of the primitive speech of natives in Angola. It took some persuasion, he wrote, to convince them that the phonographic machine is as harmless as the camera. Gerhard Laves, the other dialect gatherer, is a graduate student of the University of Chicago, and has just left for Australia to make an analysis of the language and songs of the Australian bushmen. The Australian National Research Council is financing the work. Mr. Laves is taking recording apparatus with him.

News and Views.

A report made to the police by Messrs. Sennet Feres, jewellers, York Building, states that between 3.15 and 3.30 p.m. yesterday some person stole from the counter of the shop three gold wrist watches worth \$100.

A public motor-car, No. 175, collided with Hong Kong Hotel bus No. 622 at the junction of Garden Road and Queen's Road in the afternoon yesterday, damaging the mudguards of the bus. No one was injured.

Another attempt by a woman to commit suicide in the harbour proved unsuccessful yesterday. She jumped from a Yau-mai ferry launch while crossing to the Hong Kong side. The crew of a fishing boat rescued her and she was handed over to the police, who sent her to the Government Civil Hospital.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, Mr. Hamilton announced that in view of the great heat he was prepared to permit police officers and civilians in multi to appear with the shirt open at the neck provided that a shirt with an attached collar and a white coat were worn. This privilege is to last till September 20. Mr. Hamilton took advantage of it himself, sitting in a white coat and tennis shirt. The Magistrate was not wearing a blue blazer as one local newspaper stated.

The Medical Officer of Health's report for the week ending August 31 only records four cases of enteric (three fatal) and one influenza fatality.

Three cases of enteric, one British and two Chinese were reported on Tuesday. On Monday, the Medical Officer Health reports, one Chinese case of plague and one plague infected rat were reported. There was also a case of small-pox (Chinese).

Capt. Holland, who has been carrying out the duties of Marine Superintendent in Hong Kong for the C.P.R. in the absence of Capt. Davidson, who has been on leave, sailed in the Empress of Asia for Vancouver yesterday. Capt. Davidson has resumed his former duties in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Amusements Limited inform us that they have been successful in engaging a musical director of exceptional ability, namely Mr. M. R. Bakalinskoff formerly of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra, who takes over the duties of conductor to-day at the Queen's Theatre. Two more Russian violinists have also been engaged.

We have received from Mr. C. W. Jeffries, F.R.A.S., Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, a copy of the meteorological records of the Colony from 1884 to 1928. This booklet, published at sixty cents, contains a mass of informative material for those interested in weather and climatic conditions. Barometer and thermometer readings, details of rainfall, hours of bright sunshine, humidity, wind direction and velocity—all these details are to be found in the book, which must have cost Mr. Jeffries very many hours of patient labour.

The *Shun-pao* says that, before the severance of Sino-Soviet relations, more than 30 Chinese merchantmen were chartered by the Soviet Commercial Fleet Co. for the transportation of Soviet goods to China and that, since the time when the rupture of the Sino-Soviet relations was declared by the Soviet Government, the charter period of some of these Chinese merchantmen expired. Instead of returning them, the Soviet authorities in Vladivostok have seized these ships and, despite the vigorous protests of the officers detained there until recently when, following vigorous protests, they agreed to their release from the end of this month. The *Shun-pao* says that about ten of these ships are expected to arrive in Shanghai from Vladivostok early next month, but the rest are not expected to return until their charter period expires.

Collecting dialects is the goal of two Chicago men at work in different continents. W. D. Hambley, leader of the Frederick H. Rawson Field Museum Expedition to West Africa, recently reported that he is using the dictaphone to record samples of the primitive speech of natives in Angola. It took some persuasion, he wrote, to convince them that the phonographic machine is as harmless as the camera. Gerhard Laves, the other dialect gatherer, is a graduate student of the University of Chicago, and has just left for Australia to make an analysis of the language and songs of the Australian bushmen. The Australian National Research Council is financing the work. Mr. Laves is taking recording apparatus with him.

Mails for London.

Business-men will greatly appreciate the emergency arrangements made by the Postmaster-General for sending mail to London by air during the continuance of the Sino-Russian dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway. A saving of six days as compared with the Suez-Marseilles route is usually effected, but is not guaranteed. The efforts of the local postal authorities to expedite the delivery of London mail are most commendable, but would it not be possible to send letters via Siberia from Hong Kong by sending them to Japan for transport, via Vladivostok? Mails are reaching Japan from Europe via Siberia, and are being dispatched thither via Vladivostok. This service would not be very much longer for Hong Kong mail than the Shanghai-Harbin route now suspended, and would certainly be faster and more frequent than the Suez service. The air-mail certainly provides an opportunity to get important letters to London more quickly than by the ordinary routes now available, but another service through Japan would be most welcome until the Chinese Eastern Railway problem is disposed of.

NAVAL OFFICER'S
ESTATE.LT.-COMDR. MACDONALD
OF H.M.S. WRYNECK.

FOUR LAKHS IN THE COLONY.

Property in the Colony worth \$440,800 and net personal estate in England amounting to £3,519,711 was left by Lieut.-Commander Henry Crawford Macdonald, R.N., formerly of H.M.S. Wryneck, and of 51, Queen's Gate, South Kensington. Death is believed to have occurred on or since October 18, 1928, at a place unknown while attempting a flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to London.

Probate of will in respect of the local property has been granted to his wife, Olive Macdonald, in case she survives him not less than one calendar month. In the other event his sister-in-law, Mrs. Grace March, is appointed executrix and trustee, also guardian of his infant child.

Chinese Merchants' Estate.

Cheng Wing Him, of many aliases, a retired merchant of 39, Main Street, Aberdeen, left local estate worth \$16,000. He died in May last at the age of 62, leaving everything to his wife, Cheng Wong Shi, who has been granted probate of the will.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The Royal Engineers hold the distinction of playing the first cricket match of the season. It was "Juniors V. Seniors" at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. They are to be admired for their pluck, as the ground was so soppy, after the rains, that water covered the tops of the fielders' boots. The Juniors went in first, but proved no match for the Seniors. Scores were:—

JUNIORS.	
Rodaway, b Dukes	6
Thistleton, c Glassbrook, b	6
Dixon	6
Burley, b Dukes	0
Meldrum, run out	3
Kinner, c Stephens, b Dukes	1
Price, c Dukes, b Dixon	2
Nettleton, c Dixon, b Dukes	2
Parker, b Dukes	0
Beard, c Dukes, b Dixon	0
Davis, b Dixon	0
Lyons, not out	6
Total	26

SENIORS.

Tillman, not out	19
Glassbrook, c Beard, b Net-	2
tleton	2
Dixon, c Parker, b Meldrum	1
Jones, c Kinner, b Nettleton	0
Smith, b Kinner	8
Taylor, not out	6
Total (for 4 wickets) ...	36

Saunders, Dukes, Hunt, Stephens, and Green did not bat.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, September 5, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Tong Long Hin v. Poon Ka Shin and others, \$500.—This was the case in which the plaintiff sued the partners in a firm as guarantors of a promissory-note on which the chop of the firm had been placed. Mr. Brereton, for the defendants, argued that the chop of a Chinese firm was equivalent to the signature of an English firm, and that as a partner in an English firm could not bind the other partners, except in the ordinary course of business, neither could a partner in a Chinese firm bind the other partners by the use of the firm's chop in such transactions as that forming the subject for the present case. To allow them to do so, he said, would be to open the door to any amount of fraud. Mr. Denys, for the plaintiff, admitted that if they were in England, and the plaintiff was not in a position to prove that the money was borrowed for the use of the firm, he would be out of court. He put it, however, that the present case was different from any that could occur in England, as the Chinese had a totally different way of doing business from that pursued in England. Instead of using signatures they use a chop, and that chop was placed in the hands of the managing partner or manager, who had far greater discretion allowed him in the use of it than any member of a firm in England had in the use of the firm's signature. It had always been recognised for hundreds of years that when the chop of a firm had been put to a paper without fraud it bound the firm, and none of the partners ever contested it or said it had been improperly used. His Lordship said he would reserve judgment, and gave it on Tuesday next at half-past ten.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, September 6, 1979.

BRITAIN'S VIEWS ON EXTRALITY.

STRAIGHT SPEAKING TO CHINA.

A LITTLE ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE PROTECTION OF NATIONALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The text of the British Extrality Note was delivered to Nanking on August 10.

It runs as follows:—

His Excellency Dr. C. T. Wang, Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nanking.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of April 27, in which you inform me of the desire of the National Government of the Chinese Republic that the restrictions imposed on the jurisdictional sovereignty of China by the system of extrality now in force should be removed at the earliest possible date, with a view to the assumption of jurisdiction by China over all nationals in her own domain.

"I have communicated the contents of your letter to my Government, and I am now instructed to transmit to you a reply in the following sense:—

"Animated by the friendly feelings which they have always entertained towards the Government and people of China, His Majesty's Government has given their sympathetic consideration to the request of the Chinese Government relating to the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China.

"The high importance of this subject in its bearing both on the political development of China, and the future relations between China and Great Britain, appears to demand that it should be closely examined from every aspect.

"In particular, a just appreciation of the reasons for which, and the manner in which the present system of extrality came into existence, seems essential to a consideration of the proper method for dealing with the problem.

"The system of extrality in force in China has its roots deep down in the past.

Ancient History.

"For thousands of years before science had improved its communications, the Chinese people were secluded from the rest of the world by deserts and the ocean, and they developed a civilisation and a policy peculiar to themselves.

"A wide gulf was thus fixed between Europe and America, on the one hand, and China on the other.

"In particular, the conception of international relations as being an intercourse between equal and independent states—a conception which was woven into the very texture of the political ideas of the nations of the West—was entirely alien to Chinese modes of thought.

"When traders of the West first found their way to the coast of China, the Chinese Government found it difficult to allow them freely to enter into their country and mingle with their people, nor did they recognise that the nations to which they belonged were the equals of China.

Straight Words.

"These traders were, therefore, confined to a small section of a single city in one corner of the Empire, and while on the one hand they were subjected to many disabilities, and to grave humiliations, on the other hand, by a species of amorphous and unregulated extrality, which was the natural outcome of these conditions, the responsibility of managing their own affairs and maintaining order amongst themselves was in some measure left to their own initiative.

"Relations continued for many years upon this insecure and unsatisfactory footing. Friction was often dangerously intense, and conflicts not infrequently arose, generally out of demands that some innocent person should be surrendered for execution to expiate perhaps an accidental homicide, or that foreign authority should assume the responsibility for enforcing the revenue laws of China.

"The object of the first Treaties was to secure recognition by China of Great Britain's equality with herself, and to define, and regulate the extra-territorial status of British subjects.

"Relations between the two countries having thus been placed on a footing of equality, and mutual respect, Great Britain was content that her nationals should continue to bear those responsibilities and to labour under those disabilities which the respect for the sovereignty of China entailed upon them.

"Conditions did not permit the general opening of the interior of China, and consequently continued down to the present day, to be restricted to a limited number of cities, known as Treaty Ports.

Sympathetic Attention.

"His Majesty's Government recognise the defects and inconveniences of the system of consular jurisdiction to which the Government of China have on various occasions drawn attention. In 1902, in Article 12 of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and China, signed in that year, His Majesty's Government stated their readiness to relinquish their extra-territorial rights when they were satisfied that the state of Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warranted them in so doing. They have since watched with appreciation the progress which China has made in the assimilation of Western legal principles, to which reference is made in your Note under reply, and they have observed with deep interest the facts set out, and the recommendations made in the Report of the Commission on Extrality in the year 1926.

Recent Events.

More recently, in the declaration which they published in December, 1928, and the proposals which they made to the Chinese authorities in January, 1927, His Majesty's Government have given concrete evidence of their desire to meet in a spirit of friendship and sympathy the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people. They have already travelled some distance along the road marked out in those documents, and they are willing to examine in collaboration with the Chinese Government the whole problem of extra-territorial jurisdiction, with a view to ascertaining what further steps in the same direction it may be possible to take at the present time.

Courts Not Approved.

"The British Government would, however, observe that the promulgation of codes embodying Western legal principles represents only one portion of the task to be accomplished before it would be safe to allow in their entirety the special arrangements which have up to now regulated the residence of foreigners in China.

"In order that those reforms should become a living reality it appears to the British Government to be necessary that Western legal principles should be understood, and be found acceptable by the people at large, no less than by their rulers, and that the courts which administer these laws should be free from interference and dictation at the hands, not only of military chiefs, but of groups and associations who either set up arbitrary and illegal tribunals of their own, or attempt to use legal courts for the furtherance of political objects, rather than for the administration of equal justice between Chinese and Chinese, and Chinese and foreigners.

Conditions Laid Down.

"Not until these conditions are fulfilled in a far greater measure than appears to be the case to-day will it be practicable for British merchants to reside and own property throughout the territories of China, with the same equality of freedom and safety as these privileges are accorded to Chinese merchants in Great Britain.

"Any agreement purporting to accord such privileges to British merchants would remain by some time to come a mere paper agreement, to which it would be impossible to give effect in practice. Any attempt prematurely to accord such privileges would not only be of no benefit to British merchants but might involve the Government and people of China in political and economic difficulties.

Practicable Measures.

So long as these conditions subsist there appears to be no practicable alternative to maintaining, though perhaps in a modified form, the Treaty Port system that has served for nearly a century to regulate intercourse between China and British subjects within her domain.

"Some system of extrality is the natural corollary for the maintenance of the Treaty Port system, and the problem as it presents itself to the British Government at the present moment is to discover what further modifications in that system beyond those already made, and alluded to above, it would be desirable and practicable to effect.

"The British Government awaits further proposals from the National Government as to the procedure in this question, and they instruct me to assure Your Excellency that they will continue to maintain towards any such proposals the same friendly and helpful attitude, to which Your Excellency has paid so generous a tribute in the concluding paragraph of your Note under reply.

"I avail myself, etc.,

"MILES W. LAMPSON."

THE LOAD-LINE QUESTION.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

PERTINENT DECISIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in 1927 to advise regarding the load-line for ships, has issued a report to say that in connection with ships carrying timber deck cargoes that the restrictions imposed by British law never worked satisfactorily, and that it will recommend new legislation empowering the Board of Trade to make regulations for the carriage of such cargoes, and modify them, paying due regard to any representations by interests concerned.

These regulations will apply to all ships carrying such cargoes engaged in any voyage and at any season. Regarding tankers, the committee leave the amount of deeper loading for an international decision.

Regarding the seasonal load-lines the Committee received a deputation from the Chamber of Shipping, Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, and also representatives from the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The committee, without departing from the primary consideration upon what the recommendations of the zones of the committee are based, were able to make reasonable adjustments to meet some of the claims advanced, and finally recommended the adoption of general rules, to be postponed pending the outcome of an International Conference.

NEW MINISTER TO BUCHAREST.

WELL KNOWN DIPLOMAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Mr. Charles Michael Palairé, C.M.G., a Counsellor in the Diplomatic Service, has been appointed British Minister in Bucharest.

[Mr. Palairé, who was educated at Eton, became an attaché at the Foreign Office in 1905, and the following year was appointed to Rome. In 1907 he became third Secretary, and was transferred to Vienna in 1908. From there he went to Paris as second Secretary until 1913. In 1917 he was transferred to Athens, and attached to the Peace Delegation in Paris from 1918-19. He was Counsellor of the Embassy at Tokyo in 1922, and was transferred to Peking in 1925, where he remained for a year.]

SOVIET'S NEW COLONY.

IN THE FROZEN NORTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, Sept. 3.

The most northerly wireless meteorological station in the world was established at Tranquil Bay, Franz Josef Land, by a Soviet expedition aboard an icebreaker, which has now returned to Russia.

Buildings are being erected at Franz Josef Land to accommodate the first Soviet colonists.

NO PARIS STANDARDS FOR HANKOW.

QUARREL OVER THEATRE LICENCE.

We now have the authority of the Chairman of the Hupé Provincial Council, Mr. Fang Pen Jen, for the statement that Hankow is not Paris. This very obvious truth forms part of an argument used by Mr. Fang in combating the idea that the French Municipal authorities are within their rights in licensing a "flower-drum" theatre, which has been ordered by the Chinese City Fathers to close.

The Chairman urges that standards which are acceptable in the gay capital of France are not of necessity acceptable, even in a French Concession in the heart of Chinese territory.

He says that Chinese public opinion does not, and will not, admit on the stage indecencies which are allowed in Paris, and he declares that the people of Wuhan are getting roused over this question and are making plans for taking back the French Concession. He will report the whole matter to the Foreign Office at Nanking and ask that such steps shall be taken as will restrain the wrath of the people.

ARAB'S PROTEST IN PALESTINE.

THE BRITISH ZIONIST POLICY.

FERVID OBJECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4.

The Arab Executive in Palestine has replied to the Chancellor's proclamation. They say they have read the proclamation with astonishment and regret and point out that most Jews are armed, and that the Government has armed many Jews. No Jews were mutilated, even in Hebron, and on the contrary, certain Arabs were mutilated by Jews, and Jewish mobs killed Arab women and children.

The Jews committed the first murders of women and children, and even British soldiers shot Arab men, women, and children at Sour Baher and elsewhere.

The troubles in Palestine are the past and present direct result of British Zionist policy which aims at annihilating the Arab nation in favour of reviving a non-existent Jewish nation.

The Arabs insist on an "impartial inquiry by outsiders, whose sense of justice is not curbed by Zionist influence."

H.M. Ships Stand By.

Despite the improved situation in Palestine the battleship Royal Sovereign and the aircraft-carrier Eagle and two destroyers are standing ready to proceed to Palestine if events demand their presence.

Commission of Enquiry.

LONDON, Sept. 3. The Colonial Office, after making reference to the steps taken to restore order in Palestine, and the measures adopted in respect of the trial of many of those arrested, announces that a Commission of Enquiry will proceed to Palestine this month to enquire into the immediate causes of the recent outbreaks, including the extent to which they may be regarded as premeditated, or due to organised action.

The Chairman of the Commission will be Sir Walter Shaw, whom will be associated three Members of Parliament, selected from each of the three political parties.

The Palestine Mandate.

LATER. The Colonial Office, in view of the suggestions made in certain quarters, states that the British Government wishes to make clear that there is no idea of reconsidering the British tenure of the Palestine mandate. No enquiry is contemplated which might alter Great Britain's position in regard to the mandate, or the policy laid down by the Balfour Declaration. The enquiry now initiated, therefore, will be limited to the immediate emergency, and will not extend considerations to the major policy. When the report is received the Government will earnestly consider along what lines, within the terms of the mandate, their future policy in Palestine should be directed.

The situation in Palestine is described by the Colonial Office as generally quiet, but local incidents occurred in the north. An attack on the Police barracks at Hattin, eight miles west of Tiberias, on Sunday night, was successfully repulsed. There was slight hand-to-hand fighting at Yezdhamalia, north of Lake Tiberias, and some arrests were made. British troops suffered no casualties. The general attitude of the trans-Jordanian Tribes is satisfactory, except in two small areas in the north.

GRAF ZEPPELIN ARRIVES HOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Sept. 4. The Graf Zeppelin landed here at 8.50 a.m.

JACK DEMPSEY A "BAD ACTOR."

SUSPENDED OVER A "TALKIE" DISPUTE.

["D.P." Special Service.]

New York, August 29.—Jack Dempsey is suspended from membership in the Actors' Equity Association.

This was reported to have been done because the former heavyweight champion, who capitalized his pugilistic fame on the stage for a short time, opposed Equity's attempt to impose its rules upon motion pictures.

Both Dempsey and his wife, Estelle Taylor, have worked in the pictures, though they have not been involved in the "talkies" which caused the trouble. Introduction of the talking motion picture brought many actors' members of Equity into motion picture work and precipitated a commotion when the organization tried to impose stage rules on the picture lot.

CHINESE DELEGATE AT GENEVA.

REVISION OF TREATIES WANTED.

WHAT CHINA KNOWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 4.

In the debate at the assembly on the report of the League's work, Dr. C. C. Wu, first Chinese delegate, said that China was a most powerful and peace-loving nation, and would cordially co-operate in the work of disarmament.

He paid a warm tribute to Mr. MacDonald's speech, and asked why clause 19 of the Covenant (providing that revision of Treaties is no longer applicable) was not applied.

Speaking of disarmament, he said that China has learned in the past that a peaceful nation which did not protect itself against aggression did not get peace, but invited further aggression.

Dr. Wu's speech was cheered. With reference to a report that Sino-Russian negotiations were probably being transferred to Geneva, the Chinese delegation, interviewed by Reuters, knew absolutely nothing on the subject and regarded the report as most improbable. The same view was expressed by a representative of the Tass Agency, who is only a Russian semi-official agent in Geneva.

Dr. C. C. Wu referring to the Sino-Russian conflict declared that although China claimed she was not responsible for the dispute, she prepared to use all means which the Kellogg Pact provided to secure a peaceful settlement.

NO GREYHOUNDS IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

The National Government has issued an order to the Inspector-General of Customs forbidding the import of greyhounds to China.

NEW APPOINTMENT FROM NANKING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Sept. 4.

The resignation of Wang Teeng has been accepted by the Executive Yuan.

Li Chao Huan, counsellor of the Railway Ministry, has been appointed as his successor.

RETIRED MISSIONARY'S SUICIDE.

FORMER WORKER ON THIBETAN BORDER.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Los Angeles, August 28.—James Egden, 51 years of age and a former missionary at Estareen, on the Thibetan border, committed suicide here to-day.

Members of his family said that he had been worried over poor health and financial trouble since his retirement from the mission field a year ago.—United Press.

"THE BUZZERS FOLLIES."

SUCCESSFUL DEBUT OF A CLEVER TROUPE.

We shall probably hear and see a lot of "the Buzzers Follies," during the autumn and winter. They are a very capable troupe of eight, including four ladies, from the 1st Batn. Somerset Light Infantry, and they made a very successful debut last night at the R.N. Canteen Theatre, the occasion being a concert arranged by the R.A.O.B. Club in aid of the victims of the naval disasters to the submarines H47 and H12 and on board H.M.S. Devonshire.

A large number of people, from the Services and civilians were present and thoroughly enjoyed the programme. The troupe act well together and have an admirable accompanist in Mrs. Smart, and a good violinist in half the battle in a pierrot show. They have also a good vocalist in Mrs. R. Naylor, who took her own turns extremely well and kept the chorus together. The poet office scene—have we not all been mere men suffered from superior young ladies who will neither serve us nor flirt with us—caused great amusement, and Mr. L. J. Cass had everyone laughing at his George Robey's humour about the Vicar's fancy dress ball and the parody costume!

Mrs. D. Jeffries also amused us in her duet with O.S.M. H. Leigh as the modern young lady who isn't "giving much away" and keeps young men in their places! The other members of the troupe, Mrs. N. Trickey, Mrs. D. Jeffries, R.Q.M.S. Jeffries and O.S.M. A. Leigh all "pulled their weight," and sent the audience home well contented. Not the least merit of the performance was that it was not too long.

AN "OPTIONAL CLAUSE ASSEMBLY."

PREMIER'S SPEECH AT GENEVA.

THE QUESTION OF PARITY.

AMERICAN MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 3.

The British Premier, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, addressing the Assembly of the League of Nations to-day, announced amid cheers that the British Government had decided to sign the optional clause of The Hague statute binding the signatories to submit to arbitration all legal disputes concerning the interpretation of the treaties, and questions of international law. He added that the form of British adherence was now being prepared. He believed that each of the Dominions would instruct its representatives at Geneva to sign the clause before the Assembly closed. He hoped that this session would be known as the "optional clause Assembly."

Premier and Self-Respect.

Mr. MacDonald, in the outset of his speech said that one of the most important contributions to the League's peace-making task had been the work of the experts at The Hague. The British attitude at The Hague was prompted by self-respect.

The Premier said that next week, five months before it was supposed possible, the first battalion of the British Rhine Army would march from Germany, never to return.

The League must now with undivided mind apply itself to the problem of disarmament. The British Government would do its utmost to hasten the disarmament conference. The first contribution must be in the field of naval armaments, and the Anglo-American agreement was the first preliminary to a successful international agreement.

England and America.

Mr. MacDonald said that the Anglo-American conversations were by no means directed against anyone. The British Government declined absolutely to build against the United States. The conversations were not yet ended but agreement had gone far, and a document containing 20 points of agreement might be produced.

"We are out for a document that will establish peace, besides agreement on naval ratings," declared the Premier and said he was by no means sure that the announcement of agreement could not be made before the end of this Assembly.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE BALANCE.

["D.P." Special Service.]

GENEVA, Sept. 3. The possibility of the United States' accession to the League of Nations Permanent Court of International Justice, the latter was hanging in the balance, was a conference of all signatories of the Court's Protocol convened here to-day.

The conference was especially charged with the task of considering the Root project for the acceptance by all members of the Court of the fifth reservation made by the American Senate relative to the granting of advisory opinions by the Court.

Delicate Situation.

The situation is conceded to be extremely delicate, for while it is believed that the Root project may be acceptable to the American Government, and especially to the Senate, the rule of unanimity makes it imperative that it be accepted likewise by every member of the Court.

A single dissenting voice at the present conference would be sufficient to render impossible the acceptance of the Root project for the meeting of the Senate's reservations relative to the United States' accession to the Court.

The Root Project.

What is even more delicate, however, is the fact that should the present conference unanimously accept the Root project, it will still be necessary for every Government concerned to ratify the Root protocol. Here again, should a single Government refuse, or "intentionally" or "unintentionally" forget to ratify the project, the United States would remain barred from accession to the Court.

The Root protocol for the acceptance of the United States' fifth reservation for accession to the Court was perfected early this year by a commission of international jurists appointed by the League to solve the problem.

It provides that should either the League Council or assembly desire to ask the Hague Court for an advisory opinion on any subject, the League will first enter into direct negotiations with the

Mr. MacDonald continued that the foundation of peace was arbitration. He then made the optional clause announcement, and said that the nation in accepting the mandate had accepted a national responsibility. There was no racial conflict in Palestine between the Moslems and Jews. This was simply an outbreak of lawlessness and disorder. No nation could ever tolerate such an outbreak. Our first duty was to get the situation in hand. That had been done. Our second duty was to enquire into all the circumstances and discover the reasons for the outbreak and prevent its recurrence. He concluded that the League must do more to solve international economic problems. Tariff barriers were unjustified. They produced poverty and low wages.

An Agreement.

LONDON, Sept. 3. In regard to Mr. MacDonald's reference to the British-American naval agreement, only three of the 20 points are outstanding at the present moment.

Good Progress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. Commenting on Mr. MacDonald's speech, Mr. H. L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, said that a considerable period of hard work on details was still required before agreement on the British-American parity was reached, but hopeful progress was being made.

U.S. Naval Plans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. After a conference with Mr. Hoover at White House, Mr. Bale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, predicted that all the 15 cruisers authorised by Congress would be constructed. He added that such a course was necessary, regardless of what Anglo-American agreement was reached.

Mr. Bruce's Opinion.

CANBERRA, Sept. 4. The Premier, Mr. Bruce, speaking to representatives, said that the signature of the Dominions' representatives to the optional clause would be subject to reservations which are now being discussed at Geneva, and Parliament would have an opportunity to debate the matter before ratification.

United States to see if the latter has any objections thereto. Should the United States object, an effort will then be made to find a formula which both parties can accept, or the League may decide in view of the United States' objections not to ask for the opinion.

The Principal Fear.

If, however, no formula can be found and the League feels it must still ask the Court's opinion in suits of the objections of the United States, the latter will always have the right to withdraw from the Court. The principal fear is that some country may refuse either to accept or ratify the Root protocol is based on the attitude of the Latin American countries.

It is an open fact that one of the principal reasons for the Senate's reservation relative to the granting of advisory opinions was that it did not care to have the Court grant an opinion in any case in which the Monroe doctrine might be involved. On the other hand, it is known that many Latin American countries would not object in the least to having the League's Hague Court pronounce on this question.

In the second place, if the Latin American countries accept the Root protocol, it ties their hands in asking the Court's opinion in any case in which the Monroe doctrine might be involved.

22 Delegates Present.

As a consequence it is by no means certain that during the conference which opened to-day that the Root protocol will have the easy going which had been hoped for it.

What is really more feared, however, is that the conference itself may unanimously accept it, and then some State "diplomatically" either forget to ratify it or delay its ratification so long that the present favourable tendency in the United States towards adhesion to the Court may be entirely frustrated.

The conference which opened to-day was attended by delegations from all of the fifty-two States which are members of the Court. The delegates were drawn without exception from the delegations of the same States which are attending the present Assembly of the League of Nations.

As soon as the conference has taken final action on the Root protocol it will also come before the League Assembly, where it is hoped it will meet with unanimous approval.—United Press.

Sports News

TOPICAL NOTES ON AQUATICS.

KOWLOON'S POSITION IN WATER POLO LEAGUE.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR.

[By "WATERMAN."]

The defeat of the Chinese "B" by the V.R.C. "A" has apparently placed the Chinese out of reach of the Water Polo Championship. The winners, however, have a hard match ahead of them in their fixture against Kowloon "A," and if they should either win or draw in this game, the Chinese will not have a look-in. I am, of course, neglecting the possibility that either of these teams may go down to any of the remaining teams in the league. Such an eventuality is not impossible, but I think it is improbable that the Chinese will go under in any of their remaining fixtures, though both the K.O.S.B. "A" and the V.R.C. "B" are likely to extend them.

Next week the Chinese "A" are meeting their "B," and the Kowloon "A" are meeting their juniors. The V.R.C. "A" are playing the K.O.S.B. "B," and one does not have to be an expert to pick out winners in these engagements. The remaining fixtures are interesting, and both are fixed for Monday. I had an interesting talk with a member of the Kowloon team the other day, and this gentleman, while expressing disappointment at the Water Polo Council's ruling, told me they are nursing a hope of beating the V.R.C. "A" and thus making a triangular draw at the head of the table. The ruling of the Water Polo Council has robbed Kowloon of two valuable points, but I understand that Kowloon are protesting. In any case, there is no getting behind the fact that the Council has decided against Kowloon, and that it is held that the Peninsula team had not complied with the rules regarding postponement. I have spoken to two members on the Council, and both are in agreement that Kowloon were rather unfortunate to lose the points, but there was no getting behind the rules. Both, however, expressed the opinion that from a sporting point of view the Chinese should play the match with Kowloon. But the attitude in certain quarters appears to be "rules are rules, let's stick to them," and there is something in that! Perhaps, after all, the two teams might have to meet later in the season and then all this controversy will appear superfluous, so I intend to leave the matter where it is.

As regards Kowloon's chances of beating the V.R.C. "A," there is no getting away from the fact that Kowloon "A" is a good side, but I have never seen them play against a good team yet. They had a hard match against the Navy, but he would say that the Navy team which matched Kowloon "A" represented the best or nearly the best that Hong Kong can put up. The Kowloon have not met the Chinese "B," neither have they met the V.R.C. "B," both of which teams have speedy swimmers, and are likely to make Kowloon show some of its real form.

One enthusiastic supporter of Kowloon told me he felt certain they would beat V.R.C. His deductions are interesting, and I reproduce them here for what they are worth. He states that there is little to choose between Angus, the Kowloon goalie, and Knight, of the V.R.C. (quite logical). As regards backs, he contends that Logan and Rodgers are equal to Weill and Soares, and even if the former pair were a shade weaker, Angus was sound enough to make up the difference (I don't agree). Raiton at centre-half for Kowloon was as good as Stewart, and the forward line—comprising Goldman, Simpson and Kerr—were as good as Gittens, Laing, and Aden Pereira (quite true). Breaking a team into such small parts for comparison is an unusual method, and a deceptive one. Kowloon has the men to accomplish what they are so keen on doing, but I fear they lack the experience and the team work so evident in the V.R.C. team. Besides, there is the question of stamina, and the V.R.C. has plenty of that and can keep up the same pace to the end of the match as at the beginning.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WATER POLO.

V.R.C. "B" DEFEAT ROYAL NAVY.

ONE-SIDED GAME.

[By "WATERMAN."]

The V.R.C. "B" proved too good for the Royal Navy last night and finished up winners by 3 goals to 1.

The teams were as follows:—
V.R.C. "B"—Roche, Maynard, Victor, Remedios, Foraita, Zimmern and Lawrence.
Royal Navy—Hampton, Lake, Wadham, Davies, Smith, Sullivan and Bashford.

The Game.

The V.R.C. forwards were too fast for the sailors and early on they took command of things. Lawrence put them ahead within two minutes of actual play and the same player increased the lead later on for the V.R.C. when he received a good pass from Zimmern.

With the V.R.C. two goals up, the sailors met with more success and Maynard and Foraita, who played back had to put all they knew into the game to keep the Navy out. Just before the interval a foul throw by Zimmern allowed the latter to pass nicely to Lawrence who scored the third goal for his side.

In the second half, the sailors put in a better display, but for a long time the Club's defence held out. The Club's forwards were not able to increase their lead and the sailors met with no better luck. Just before the end, however, Davies sent in a short from twelve yards range, which beat Roche all the way.

Mr. Weyman refereed the match.

Comments.

The Navy team would do well to study "sticking to the men." This point cannot be too strongly emphasized and those who saw the big match on Tuesday night will understand how important it is to keep close to one's opponents. Two of yesterday's goals resulted from neglecting this principle.

The League Table.

The positions of the various teams at close of last night's play is as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	P.
V.R.C. "A"	6	8	0	0	19	2	12
Chinese "B"	6	3	0	1	17	0	10
Kowloon "A"	6	3	0	1	19	3	10
V.R.C. "B"	6	4	0	2	24	11	8
K.O.S.B. "A"	6	3	0	3	8	10	6
Royal Navy	6	2	0	4	7	20	4
Somersets	6	2	0	4	11	17	4
Kowloon "B"	6	1	1	4	6	22	3
Chinese "A"	6	1	0	5	15	2	2
K.O.S.B. "B"	6	0	1	5	3	16	1

LAWN BOWLS.

"BILLYCOCKS" VISIT CIVIL SERVICE.

WIN FOR HOME TEAM.

The "Billycocks" (lawn bowlers), who recently tried conclusions with the Police, visited the Civil Service C.C. yesterday for a three-rink game. Two rinks were decided in favour of the home team and they won by a total of 12 shots. Teams and scores follow:—

Civil Service.		Billycocks.	
Lockhart	Reed	Wynne-Jones	Edwards
Archibald	Wynne-Jones	Edwards	Grimmitt (S.)
Gregory	Russell (S.)	0	
Grimmitt (S.)	23		
Knight	Capt. Whyte		
Whant	Sands		
	Hon. Mr.		
Massy	Southern		
Taylor (S.)	19	Deakin (S.)	14
Bickford	Sutton		
Booker	Carpenter		
Alderman	Hall		
Brawn (S.)	18	Maughan (S.)	25
Total	60	Total	48

OPEN SINGLES MATCH.

The third round match in the Open Singles Championship between U. M. Omar and B. W. Bradbury, both of Craigengower, was decided on the Police ground. Omar won by 22-10 and enters his Clubmate, R. Bass, in the next round.

There is an impression getting about that the V.R.C. is trying to get all they can out of the Water Polo league to popularize the Club and to improve its finances. I have been authoritatively informed that all the gate-money at water-polo matches finds its way into the Water Polo League and not to the Club, who lend their bath and seating accommodation gratis. The "gates," by the way, have been quite satisfactory so far, and there is every indication that the newly-formed League will prove successful in its enterprise, with no possibility of showing a deficit at the end of the season.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHINESE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Entries closed yesterday for the above event and the following players have sent in their names:—

Singles.

(16 Entries).

W. Bray T. Yoshida (M.B.K.), T. Honda (M.B.K.), John Lim (F.M.S.), S. A. Ramjahn and H. D. Rumjahn (Craigengower), W. Hardy, S. E. Green (K.C.C.), G. Bodiker (German Tennis Club), H. D. Rumjahn (Craigengower), S. A. Ramjahn (Indian R.C.), H. Lo (C.R.C.), Lu Tak Cheak (C.R.C.), K. L. Ho (C.R.C.), M. W. Lo (C.R.C.), and Portuguese representatives.

Doubles.

(12 Entries).

W. Bray and H. Owen Hughes, Lim Bong So and John Lim (F.M.S.), S. A. Ramjahn and H. D. Rumjahn (Craigengower), W. Hardy and Richardson, H. Lo and C. Choa (C.R.C.), Lu Tak Cheak and Chiu Tain Chiu (C.R.C.), S. E. Green and G. Bodiker (K.C.C.), E. F. Fincher and E. C. Fincher (K.C.C.), T. Honda and T. Yoshida (M.B.K.), H. L. Ho and Yew Man Kit (C.R.C.), M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo (C.R.C.), and Portuguese pair.

The entries are considered satisfactory, and as they include the cracks of the Colony. Play is expected to reach a high level and chief interest will naturally centre on the performances of the visitors.

For the Singles event, four of the best local players, who have at one time or another been champion of the Colony, are taking part. They are M. W. Lo (1929), T. Honda (1924, 1926, 1928), S. A. Ramjahn (1927) and S. E. Green (1915-1917). In one of the first mentioned three, the Colony is relying on to beat the visitors, but, of course, E. C. Fincher and H. D. Rumjahn can confidently be expected to match the visitors. It is a matter for regret that Khoo Hooi Hye is unable to compete.

For the Doubles, the Colony's hopes lie in H. Lo and S. A. Ramjahn (champions for the last five years), while the Lo brothers should figure prominently. It will be very interesting to watch the progress of the leading visiting pair, Lim Bong So and John Lim, as they have come with a very good reputation.

NEXT SWIMMING FETE.

FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER 21.

INTERESTING LIST OF EVENTS.

The next Night Fete of the V.R.C. is fixed for September 21. The following is the list of events:—

- 100 Yards Handicap (Members).
- 100 Yards Breast Stroke (Open to the Colony).
- 100 Yards Free Style (Open to the Colony).
- 100 Yards Back Stroke (Open to the Colony).
- 50 Yards Handicap—Ladies (Open to the Colony).
- 50 Yards Handicap—Boys (Open to the Colony).
- Running Header from Spring-board—Plain or Fancy (Open to the Colony).
- Services Team Race—6 a side each to swim 50 yards.
- Inter Club Team Race—7 a side each to swim 50 yards.
- Water Polo: Married v. Single—Players to be chosen from teams participating in the Hong Kong Water Polo League.

(Entrance fees for events 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7: 50 cents; 8 and 9: 3 p.m. per team. Entries close at 6 p.m. on Friday, September 13).

Championship Events.

The championship races will be included in future Night Fetes and the provisional list is as follows:—

- 100 Yards Free Style (Championship of the Colony).
- Long Plunge (Championship of the Colony).
- October 4:—220 Yards Free Style (Championship of the Colony).
- Diving (Championship of the Colony).
- 100 Yards Breast Stroke (Championship of the Colony).

- October 12:—440 Yards Free Style (Championship of the Colony).
- Throwing the Water Polo Ball (Championship of the Colony).
- 100 Yards—Boys' (Championship of the Colony): Competitors must be under 15 years on the day of the Race.

- October 19:—880 Yards Free Style (Championship of the Colony).
 - 100 Yards Back Stroke (Championship of the Colony).
 - 100 Yards Ladies' (Championship of the Colony).
- (Entrance fees: 81 for each event. Entries will close one week prior to date fixed for event).

HONG KONG HOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

In the absence of Mr. E. L. Sim, who is on leave from the Colony, Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell presided at the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Hockey Club which was held at the Volunteer Headquarters yesterday.

Presenting the annual report and statement of accounts, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Woodward, said that the accounts showed a satisfactory state of affairs, the credit balance of \$231.11 brought forward from last year having been increased to \$441.72. Twenty-one new members joined the Club during the season.

The ground "H" King's Park, was again allotted to the Club and the M.C.C.A. but in order to encourage the growth of civilian hockey in the Colony, the use of the ground was granted to the Club de Recreio and Ladies' Hockey Club on numerous occasions and considering the ground was used so extensively, it was in fairly good condition after the summer's rest.

The Committee had under consideration the erection of a club house and protective fencing around the ground which it considered desirable, but did not feel justified in committing the club to such an expense whilst the present allotment was a yearly one only.

The club had a very successful season, having placed three teams in the field, each of which had practically a full fixture list.

Election of Officers.

Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell was elected president, Mr. A. A. Dand being the proposer, Mr. Woodward seconding. The proposer paid tribute to Mr. Mitchell's services on behalf of hockey in Hong Kong. He pointed out that Mr. Mitchell had re-formed the Club in 1910, was secretary for three years and had been a most excellent Captain for another three years, since when he had been the Club's chief adviser.

Mr. Woodward and Mr. L. A. R. Duncan were re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively, the meeting passing a vote of appreciation of their services during the past year.

The following members were elected to the Committee:—

Mr. A. A. Dand (Captain 1st XI); Mr. L. F. Nicholson (Captain 2nd XI); Mr. Rankin (Captain "A" XI); Mr. Owen Hughes (Vice-Captain 1st XI); Mr. C. C. Francis and Mr. G. E. R. Divett.

Saturday Games.

The president, referring to Saturday hockey, pointed out that in the old days nearly all the members of the Club were cricketers but he believed there were sufficient hockey players in the Club now to make up a Saturday team. He suggested that the new Committee consider the question.

With regard to practice games, a start was usually made at the end of September or in the first week in October. The ground was already open for practice at night, however.

Further, an attempt would be made to arrange practice matches on each of the next few Wednesdays before the season proper commenced.

TWO POPULAR K.O.S.B. OFFICERS LEAVE.

CAPT. DOBBIE AND THE HON. MASTER OF NAPIER.

Two very popular officers of the 2nd Battalion, K.O.S.B., Capt. A. G. Dobbie, who was accompanied by Mr. Dobbie and Lieut. the Hon. the Master of Napier, left Hong Kong for England yesterday for the s.s. Empress of Asia. They were given a rousing send-off at Queen's Pier by detachments from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Starting from Murray Barracks there was a procession headed by the band and pipe band of the battalion. They were followed by detachments of privates and N.C.O.'s who pulled a motor car by means of ropes, the occupants of the car being Capt. and Mrs. Dobbie and the Master of Napier. At Queen's Pier those present lined up and shook hands with their departing officers. Three hearty cheers were given and the "tiger," after which all three stepped into a launch moored alongside. The farewell ceremony was brought to an end with "Auld Lang Syne" by the band, as the launch left the pier.

Capt. Dobbie who is leaving the Army had been one of the best all-round cricketers for the last two seasons, playing in most of the Interport matches.

Lieut. the Hon. the Master of Napier is returning home on leave, after which he will join another Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. It will be remembered that the Master of Napier's wedding last year to the daughter of Sir Philip Newson, Bart, was one of the events of the social season. The Hon. Mrs. Napier is now in England.

JAPANESE & GUAM DRAW.

ANOTHER EXCITING TUSSELE.

GAME CALLED AFTER FIFTH INNING.

The lads from the Guam put up another good game when they met the Japanese Baseball Club at the Navy Field last evening. The game was called at the end of the fifth frame with the score at 7-7; failing light preventing further play.

The Japanese boys started with a bang and scored five runs at their first visit to the batter's box—this was largely due to the amount of errors committed by the Guamites. After the gobs replied with a couple, further scoring was out of the picture till the fourth canto when the local side "bagged a brace" and the sailors four. This was the most exciting inning as at one stage the "Yankees" had their bases full with no man away.

Fifth Inning: Score Even.

In their fifth inning which proved to be the last one, the local side was blanked out and with only one run behind the men from the warship made a determined effort to pass their opponents' score. They, however, only managed to tie the score and by the time their third batter was out darkness was setting in fast and the game was called.

Comments.

With all respect to the Japanese side, it appeared as if the sailor boys did not take the game as seriously as they did the Chinese one for they started off with Skinner on the mound, then Cathcart and it was not till the last inning that Rosman—the hero of Tuesday's game—was put in the box. The locals played a good steady game, making the most of all the opportunities that came their way. Of their two pitchers, the general opinion is that Tsukaguchi has more behind him.

The Line-ups.

The line-ups were:—		Guam.	
Japanese.	p.	Rosman	
Koga	p.	Cathcart	
Soejima	p.	Rosney	
Murata	1b.	Campbell	
Honda	2b.	Smith	
Hachijima	s.s.	Richardson	
Hashi	3b.	Skinner	
Tsukaguchi	i.f.	Jameson	
Kusano	c.f.	Harris	
Takahashi	r.f.		

Scores.

The scores, inning by inning, were:—		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Japanese		3	0	0	2	0	0	7			12
Guam		2	0	0	4	1	7				14
Hits:	Japanese		7								7
	Guam		10								10
Errors:	Japanese		3								3
	Guam		3								3

Umpires: Matty Chang; Pat Wong.

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CHILD LABOUR IN HONG KONG.

WHY IT HAS DECREASED.

In the report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for 1928, just published, is an interesting Chapter by Mr. F. Meade, Inspector of Factories, dealing with industrial conditions in the Colony. Mr. Meade, in dealing with child labour, says:—

Most of the factories in the Colony have worked very much under their full capacity for the greater part of the year. This has resulted in a further decrease in the number of young children employed. The knitting factories in Kowloon and the cigarette factories in Hong Kong formerly employed large numbers of young girls of 12-15 years of age. With trade in an almost stagnant condition no new largely were taken on and those children already employed have outgrown the age of registration. Should trade improve so that extra hands are needed it may be expected that children will again be engaged as learners. The almost complete absence from factories of children under 15 is but a temporary state of affairs due to present conditions and does not necessarily indicate a change of attitude on the part of employers. When trade improves children will again be employed in large numbers. The total number of children now working in factories is 100. These are employed in knitting factories. No European firms in the Colony employ children under the age of 15 years.

Dangerous Trades.

Glassmaking.—A noteworthy feature of this trade is the increasing number of women and girls employed. They are rapidly displacing the men in everything but the actual glass blowing. This may be the result of the restrictions placed on the employment of boys in glass factories. The work is unsuitable for women and is carried out under conditions which make glass making an exceedingly unhealthy and dangerous trade.

Fireworks.—There is only one factory in the Colony where fireworks are made. Children are not employed, most of the workers being women. The factory is modern and the work is carried on under fairly safe conditions, although from the nature of the industry there is always a considerable danger of explosions. Another factory has recently been established on the beach at Kennedy Town and although termed a "cracker" factory is not actually such since no filling with powder or other explosive is done there; the work carried on being the making of the tubes or cartridges which are sent elsewhere to be filled.

Lead Poisoning.

During the year investigations were made into the conditions prevailing in the white lead and vermilion factories with a view to ascertaining to what extent the workers in these trades—most of whom are women—suffer from lead poisoning or mercurial poisoning.

contracted during the course of their employment; and to consider what measures can best be taken to minimise the risk from such industrial diseases. Enquiries so far made show that a large proportion of the workers show signs of "blue gum," the typical symptom of lead poisoning, and some of the men also showed symptoms of mercurial poisoning. The methods of manufacture in these factories are very primitive and the sanitary accommodation together with washing facilities, most unsatisfactory. The enquiries are being continued and may result in the recommendation of certain preventive measures to deal with these diseases. Further enquiries were made as to the use of white lead in house painting etc. It was found that lead paint is in general use in the Colony, but there was no evidence that the painters themselves suffered any ill effects and it was not found practicable to attempt to restrict its use.

Accidents in Factories.

The year was marked by the occurrence of the first boiler explosion to take place in the Colony for many years. This occurred in a Chinese factory at Shaukiwan and resulted in the death of one man and serious injuries to nine others. Later in the year another explosion occurred in a Chinese factory in connection with steam plant, although the actual explosion took place in a compressed air chamber. This resulted in the death of one woman and injuries to several others. Inquests were held in both cases and showed that the explosion were caused through carelessness or incompetence on the part of the boiler attendants. Recommendations were made by both juries that periodical inspection of all boilers and steam plant in factories should be made compulsory, and that only properly trained men be allowed to operate such plant.

The total number of accidents in factories during the year was 69 (7 fatal) as against 34 (9 fatal) for the eight months of the previous year when accidents were first made notifiable.

"THE RIGHT TO KILL."

AUTHORS TO ATTEND A TRIAL.

A correspondent at Toulon learns that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Mr. H. G. Wells have written to Mr. Brun, counsel of Richard Corbett, the young Anglo-Frenchman who shot and killed his mother in order to release her from her suffering, offering to attend the trial in October and give evidence on his behalf.

Corbett is a spiritualist, but the two distinguished English authors in their letters state it is not primarily for this reason that they sympathise with the young man, but because they believe with Corbett that human beings have the moral right to end the sufferings of other human beings who are hopelessly ill and in great agony.

Mr. Brun intends to fight the case on these lines, and has gratefully accepted the offer of the two authors.

The trial promises to attract worldwide attention.

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DEATH AFTER
VACCINATION.VERDICT AT INQUEST ON
GIRL.

DOCTOR NOT TO BLAME.

The East London Coroner (Dr. R. L. Gutherie) resumed the inquest at Stepney last month on the body of Ethel Florence Brackley, the five-year-old daughter of a coal trimmer, living in Halley Street, Stepney, who died a fortnight after vaccination.

At the previous inquest the father said that his child was taken to the Mile End Hospital at the beginning of June, suffering from pneumonia. She had practically recovered when there was an outbreak of small-pox in the institution. The child was vaccinated with his consent. He was not allowed to see her until fourteen days later, when she was unconscious, and she died the following day.

Due for Discharge.

The medical officer of the hospital stated that the child was admitted suffering from pneumonia of four days' duration. She had had pneumonia two years ago. Twenty-two days after she had made sufficient progress to be marked down for discharge. A child in the same ward developed a rash of small-pox. The ward was quarantined and a list was made of the children who had not previously been vaccinated. Their parents' consent was obtained and all were vaccinated.

The child was vaccinated but, two weeks later, her temperature rose to 100 degrees. During all this time the child appeared well and lively. Shortly before this, she was very excitable, running about hitting the other children. She became drowsy and complained of headache, and had all the symptoms of *encephalitis*. She was practically comatose and in a deep stupor—just before she died.

The Coroner: Were any other children vaccinated with the same lymph?—Yes, one other.

Did the other child show any symptoms of *encephalitis*?—One other child had a temperature 16 days after being vaccinated. The possibility is that the child was vaccinated with the second half of the lymph used on the girl Brackley. That girl recovered and is now quite well.

No Order from Ministry.

Replying to Mr. Duffie (for the relatives), the witness said that he was not acquainted with the recommendations of the Rollison Committee except through a communication from Professor Turnbull.

Mr. Duffie: Do you know that the commission recommends only one insertion instead of four?—Yes, but there is no order from the Ministry of Health.

They depend on those who are willing to order and pay for it—I cannot say anything about that.

The lymph, the witness added, came from the Government lymph establishment.

Dr. Edward Weston Hurst, pathologist, said that he made a *post-mortem* examination and found that the brain and spinal cord were congested and showed *encephalitis*. All the other organs were healthy and the blood was free from infection. There was no pneumonia present. Roughly one case in 50,000 developed the disease.

The Coroner: That is a better estimate than that given to me by Professor Turnbull, who said it was one in 16,000.

Dr. Hurst: I got my figures from the number of deaths since 1922.

Is that in this country?—Yes. In Holland the figure is higher, but Germany is practically immune. In Holland the children are vaccinated on reaching school age, while in Germany children are vaccinated in infancy.

Dangers in Lymph.

Might it be due to the lymph or to the technique?—In my opinion, definitely no.

Then, however careful one may be in the preparation of the lymph, this disease may occur from time to time?—Yes. The risk of developing the disease is much less, however, if vaccination takes in infancy. It occurs chiefly when the vaccination is performed in late childhood and adult life.

Does the disease occur after any other complaint?—Yes, sometimes after measles and influenza.

Dr. Hurst added that it seemed that the patient was suffering from latent infection which lit up when vaccination was performed. It was a peculiarity which at the present time the medical profession was unable to recognise.

Dr. D. L. Thomas, medical officer of health for Stepney, said that 10,000 vaccinations had been done in Stepney this year by public vaccinators, and many thousands of vaccinations had been performed during the past 25 years, but this was the first case of the disease reported in the borough. Ninety per cent. of the children in Stepney were not vaccinated, and since the beginning of this year 285 cases of small-pox had been reported with two deaths.

(Continued at foot of next column).

NAVAL & MILITARY
NOTES.

Messrs. Vickers Armstrong recently announced that the firm has now been instructed by the Admiralty to suspend all work on the 8in. gun mountings for H. M. ships *Northumberland* and *Surrey*. "It is impossible at this stage," it was added, "to state the total number of men affected, but it will be very considerable, and if the work is not proceeded with probably over 1,000 men will be deprived of employment for over 2½ years."

In order to make officers' records more complete the Admiralty are desirous of adding to them photographs of the officers at the following stages in their careers:—

Executive Officers.—On promotion to Sub-Lieut. or Mate (confirmed), Commander, Captain, Engineer Officers.—On promotion to Sub-Lieut. (E.) or Mate (E.) confirmed; Engineer Commander or Commander (E.), Engineer Captain, or Captain (E.).

Accountant Officers.—On promotion to Paymaster Sub-Lieut. (confirmed), Paymaster Commander, Instructor Officers.—On entry; on promotion to Instructor Commander.

Chaplains.—On entry. The photographs, which cannot be paid for from public funds, should preferably be of the passport type, taken bareheaded (uniform optional), unmounted, and signed on the back. The rank and height, together with the date of the photograph should also be stated.

As this system is already in force for medical officers, the Board of Admiralty hope that all concerned will co-operate in making it a success.

The launch of the destroyer *Antelope* took place at the works of Hawthorn Leslie and Co., Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne. This is one of the eight destroyers of the 1927 Navy Estimates, ordered last year, most of which are expected to be completed by March 31 next. They are to form a new Third Flotilla for the Mediterranean Station, in place of the modified "W" class vessels at present in the Flotilla.

The name *Antelope* is one of the oldest in the Royal Navy, the first to bear it being a 300-ton vessel built at Deptford in 1540. A ship of the name fought at the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Others were present at Algiers in 1691, in several engagements during the Dutch wars, with Boscawen in 1759, and in the attack on a Dutch flotilla off Flushing in 1804. A notable event in the history of the name was the destruction of the French 30-gun ship *Aquilon* on the night of May 13, 1757, after a running fight of two hours off the Brittany coast. The last *Antelope* was a torpedo gunboat, launched in 1893 and scrapped in 1914.

The engagement was announced recently of Lieut. Richard A. Hall, R.N., and Miss Daisy Lee Smith, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lee Smith, of Eastleigh, Teignmouth. Lieut. Hall is the younger son of Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, who was the "Sherlock Holmes" of the Intelligence Division of the Admiralty Staff during the war. Sir Reginald sat in Parliament for the West Derby Division of Liverpool from 1910 to 1924, and later represented Eastbourne until the last General Election.

The majority of the crew of the *R34*, who made a double crossing of the Atlantic ten years ago met again at a private dinner at Bedford as the guests of Major Scott, who piloted the airship on the voyage. Major Scott now directs training and flying at Cardington airship station, Bedford.

Admiral William Stokes Rees was buried at sea in the English Channel. The body was taken from London to Portsmouth by road, and was met at the dockyard by the Commander-in-Chief. It was then taken in a hospital launch to a yacht, which went out to the Nab, where a service was conducted by a naval chaplain. A bugler sounded the Last Post.

The four years period of the command of Brigadier E. B. Hankey, G.B., D.S.O., of the troops in Dover Garrison and of the 12th Infantry Brigade comes to an end on September 30, and his successor will be Colonel Sir Hereward Wake, Bt., O.M.G., D.S.O., now commanding the East Midland Territorial Infantry Brigade. He served in the South African War and the Great War, and was promoted Brigadier-General in 1917.

This was considerably above the average. Last year four deaths occurred.

Recording a verdict of "Death by misadventure," the Coroner said that there was a certain risk taken when vaccinations were performed which doctors had not recognised until recently. The whole thing was very much in the air. Statistics did not seem very reliable. Dr. Turnbull said that one of every 16,000 died, while Dr. Hurst said one in every 50,000 died. One could only hope that the scientific investigators who were going into the matter would discover a remedy.

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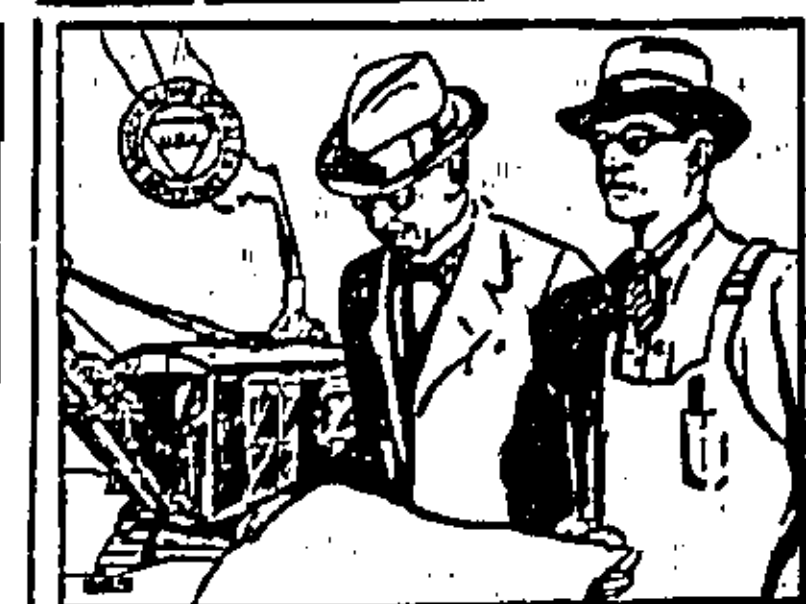
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CAR RESTRICTIONS

NO NEW PUBLIC LICENCES
TO BE GRANTED.

Strong rumours have been circulating during the last few days concerning intended police action to reduce the number of public cars plying for hire on the streets of the Colony. It is said that the authorities have regarded the traffic problem presented by the cars, when parking or plying for hire, with some disfavour and ways and means have been considered to prevent any nuisance caused to the public by touts who solicit the custom of pedestrians.

Despite frequent prosecutions, motor-car touts still exist. Furthermore, a positive danger to the public is often caused by the actions of drivers of public vehicles when one wishes to engage a car. It is often the case that, even though one may beckon to a particular driver whose car may be at the head of a waiting line, quite half a dozen will start up and swing their cars forward, ignoring completely the existence of other traffic.

Excessive Competition.

Thus, any move on the part of the authorities concerned to reduce the number of public cars in the Colony will no doubt be welcomed by residents generally, even if they have to pay more for car hire, and by motorists in particular, observing that the large and quite unnecessary number of licensed vehicles at present in existence merely leads to dangerous and annoying tactics on the part of many of the drivers in their efforts to secure fares.

No New Licences.

A *Daily Press* representative interviewed the manager of a well-known garage yesterday and discussed the matter with him in detail. "I can assure you," he said, "that a move is definitely on foot to reduce the number of public cars. The police have decided not to issue any new licences except to replace existing licences which have expired. Even then, it is intended to reduce the total number of public cars in the Colony to 100."

"That number is really slightly in excess. At all times of the day and night empty public vehicles are parked about the streets or keeps ceaselessly prowling about looking for chance fares. The drivers, if there is not a tout in the car, pester people by following them and sounding their horns. They get in the way of rickshaws and other vehicles and are a distinct nuisance."

Too Many Rickshaws?

"Similar restrictive measures should be adopted by the authorities with regard to rickshaws, too. With the increasingly excellent bus services which are being developed in the Colony, the rickshaw is getting out of date. Certainly, there are too many of them in existence and the rickshaw coolies become positively insulting at times if their services are not engaged."

"I should say there are three times as many rickshaws in Hong Kong and Kowloon as are really necessary."

INDIAN CONSTABLE
CHARGED.

BOY'S SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

An Indian constable was before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday on charges of assaulting a Chinese youth and misconducting himself as a police officer.

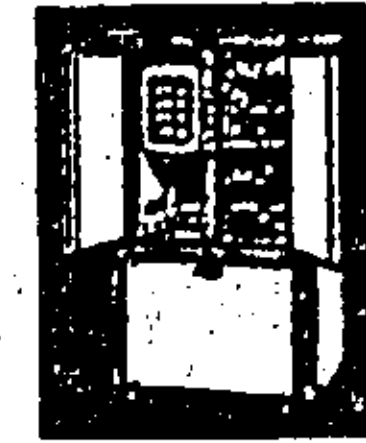
Mr. P. E. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E., Deputy Superintendent of Police, who prosecuted, said that it was alleged that the assault took place on August 29 at about 9 p.m. The boy was sitting under a lamp in Lower Albert Road near the East entrance of Government House at the top of the steps leading to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

He was reading a book when two Indian constables came up to him, one, whom the boy identified as the defendant, made certain suggestions to him, offering him \$2. The boy threatened to report the matter to headquarters and the defendant then struck him with his baton, and two constables who were passing at the time would say that they witnessed the assault.

Divisional Inspector Clark who was on duty that night would also speak of the complainant's injuries. Evidence was given by the complainant who said that he took note of defendant's number during the conversation. Defendant first of all wanted to runaway but witness told him that it was no use and that he had his number. The defendant then drew his truncheon and hit witness.

Evidence was also given by the two constables who both said they saw complainant struck by the defendant. The hearing was adjourned, the defendant being remanded in police custody.

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Money and Markets

HONG KONG SHARES.

MID-WEEK REPORT.

Messrs. Harry O. Odell & Co., stock and share brokers, report:-

There has been a slightly larger volume of business during the week, the undertone of the market remaining steady.

Public Utility stocks came in for a great deal of attention, whilst Hotels were also in good demand.

Banks.—Came to business at \$1.230, with further sellers.

Canton and Hong Kong Fires.—Continue to be neglected.

Unions.—Changed hands at \$329, and close with buyers offering slightly higher rates.

Underwriters.—Are wanted at \$1.50.

Steamboats.—Can be placed at \$24, but have sellers at \$25.

Rails.—A few small lots were taken off the market at \$9.50 and \$9.60, and rather more will have to be paid to secure shares.

Wharves.—Are quiet, with buyers at \$120 and sellers at \$130.

Providents.—Have been dealt in at \$4.35 Cash, \$4.50 October, and \$4.55 November, and are in strong demand at these rates, respectively.

Hotels.—Continued in request, and improved to buying rates of \$8.60 Cash and \$8.80 October.

Humphreys.—Eased off slightly, shares being available at \$14.15.

Lands.—Were dealt in at \$60.10, with sellers holding out for \$60.

Trams.—Are firmer at \$18½ Cash and \$18½ October, buyers.

Ferries.—After having come to business at \$68, have further sellers.

Electric.—Fluctuated between \$60 and \$59½, with a fair amount of business resulting at intervening rates. At the close, there are sellers at \$60.

Lights.—Recovered from \$12.70 sellers to a buying rate of \$13.10 Cash for the Old Issue. Business was recorded at \$13.10 for October earlier in the week; buyers are now offering \$13.40.

Telephones.—Were done at \$6.50, with further buyers. An interim dividend of 10c. per share has been declared and will be payable on the 18th inst.

Cements (Combined).—Have buyers at \$8.85, and corresponding rates "forward."

Dairy Farms.—Continue to be quiet at \$19.90.

Amusements.—After having remained neglected for some weeks, sales have now been reported at as low as \$25.

Shanghai Market.

Cotton shares have shown another smart rise, and still higher levels are likely to be attained in the very near future. The market in Shanghai closed at Tls. 18.15 for Ewos and Tls. 11½ for Zoong Sings, Cash.

The Exchange rates for the day are:-

T.T. on London..... 1/11-1/8
T.T. on Shanghai..... 83
Next Settlement Day, Tuesday, September 24.

CEMENT MARKET IN CANTON.

HONG KONG FIRM GETS BIG CONTRACT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, September 4. Mr. A. H. Hamet of Shamsen, the local representative of the Hong Kong Green Island Cement Company, has, we are informed, contracted to supply Canton and outlying districts with substantial quantities of cement. The contract is for about \$500,000.

Foreign cement of approved quality such as that made by the Green Island Cement Co., has always been in great demand and the interior of Kwangtung. The Chinese are fast adopting American and European methods of building, and bricks are more and more being abandoned for reinforced concrete which, though more expensive at the start, is cheaper in the long run. Narrow and crooked streets are being widened into modern thoroughfares everywhere throughout the province and all this has created a great and steady market for cement.

Adulteration Common.

Adulteration of foreign cement with earth or carbonaceous matters is unfortunately, often carried on surreptitiously by Chinese retailers. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Municipal Bureau of Public Works which has issued a circular notice to the effect that the practice has got to stop. It states that the city appears to be full of adulterated cement.

Large quantities of adulterated cement were, in fact, seized and brought to the Government Bureau yesterday from a number of cement retailers. The cement was in every case found to be adulterated and was confiscated the offenders, being severely reprimanded and fined. The Government is fully alive to the danger of a practice which means unsafe buildings.

ANGLO-DUTCH MEETING.

SURVEY OF CROPS UNDER PRODUCTION.

At the recent meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, Ltd. Colonel Sir Robert Williams, the chairman, made his usual detailed survey of the different crops in which the company is interested.

Rubber produced a gross profit of £213,567, against £213,035, the large decrease being accounted for by the fall in the selling price without any considerable increase in the crop. The harvest amounted to 9,314,063 pounds, an average of 350 pounds per acre, but the estimate for the current year was 11,745,000 pounds. A careful computation of what the present planted acreage is capable of producing when in full production, said Sir Robert Williams, "seems to forecast a crop of approximately 16,500,000 pounds, assuming freedom from disease."

The gross profit of £234,398 obtained from tea was a record for the company, and was obtained in spite of a fall of nearly a penny a pound in the selling price. The output was 13,494,000 pounds, but it was estimated that the present planted acreage when mature should produce 15,500,000 pounds in a good year. For coffee the year had been extremely favourable one, but the quinine harvest was smaller. A small profit had been made from tea, and while sisal had resulted in a profit of £38,704, there had been a loss £40,009 on tapioca.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

It is reported from Wuchow that the authorities there have decided to impose an additional import tax upon cotton yarn, flour, and foreign fancy goods.

The sugar market in Hong Kong has improved lately and there has been a fair demand. Prices in Canton have also been a little higher though demand is still slack.

The quantity of silk exported during the last ten days of August totalled 3,042 piculs. Over 100 bales were sold on Monday the price being H.K. \$967 per picul for No. 14/16.

The O.S.K. is planning to maintain a direct shipping service between Canton and Kobe, via Amoy and Swatow. The service will probably be started about the middle of this month.

The cotton yarn market remains dull and prices unchanged. There is, however, a fair demand for No. 10, the price of which has risen by one to two dollars. According to a Shanghai telegram, quotations in Shanghai are firm.

Since the 1st instant, the Kwangsi authorities have been withdrawing Kwangsi coins as the Kwangsi coins are of a low silver percentage. An office has been established in Wuchow where people may change these coins for Kwangtung money.

There has been an increasing demand for artificial silk in Kwangtung and orders have been placed for over 1,000 chests. Artificial silk is not manufactured in China but is imported from America and Italy. There are also smaller arrivals from France, Britain and Japan.

ARMY AND LIFE SAVING AWARDS.

SUCCESSSES IN 3 RECENT EXAMINATIONS.

During the past week there have been three examinations for the Awards of the Royal Life Saving Society of Great Britain.

In all, thirty-six military candidates have qualified for recommendation for the Society's Proficiency Certificates and Bronze Medallions, twenty being for "A" and H.Q. Coys. of the 2nd K.O.S.B., and sixteen from the 12th Heavy Battery, R.A.

On August 27 Gnr. T. Hailstone presented the following successful candidates: Sgt. E. Stephenson, Bdr. E. J. Ward, L/Bdr. R. R. Radford, A. Camp, T. H. Breeds, C. Gardner, Gunners J. Hill, T. W. Howells, R. Reed, V. R. Lewis, W. J. Leadbater, E. C. Trice, W. W. Burton, A. Jones, R. Acaster and J. E. Court.

Examination conditions at Lyemun were good and the class was well up to standard. On September 2, at Taiwan, Pte. W. Freeman presented ten entrants from A. Coy., 2nd K.O.S.B. Conditions were very unfavourable, but the members of the class put up good performances and all qualified. Sgt. E. Hope, Cpls. A. Branch and A. Lawson, L/Cpls. H. Bentley, W. Wallie and W. Finlayson, Ptes. J. Ferguson, A. McMillan, H. Cox and P. Polley.

On the same date, ten successful candidates from H.Q. Coy. 2nd K.O.S.B. were examined: L/Cpl. F. Eyre, Pte. J. Woods, Bandmen J. Bond, V. Hall, J. Bathgate, H. Mardon, W. Robinson, A. Robinson, V. Kendall and Boy R. Dunlevy. They had been trained and prepared for examination by L/Cpl. E. Ward, who will be recommended for the Honorary Instructor's Certificate.

At Lyemun, under indifferent conditions, the following five candidates from the 12th Heavy Battery, R.A., were examined for the award of Merit: L/Bdr. Worthington, L/Bdr. Gardner, Gunners White, Lewis and Jones. All the necessary tests were passed, the swimmers in clothing and in the water, and surface diving were good, diving and fancy swimming tests showed lack of finish and roughness, while being satisfactory. There are a few classes at present in training for examination at an early date.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

"THE SINCERE COMPANY" TO BE RELAYED.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcast Station Z.B.W. on 330 metres.—Weather report. 1.45 p.m.—Weather report. 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.—Programme of dance music. (Victor records supplied by Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Co.)

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report. 8 p.m.—Evening programme of Chinese music relayed from The Sincere Co., Ltd. Programme consists of singing and music given by the Amateur Musicians and the Staffs of Sincere Company.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
Banks				Insurance			
...	...	...	...	Canton Ins.	...	...	\$630
...	...	...	...	Underwriters	...	...	\$150
...	...	...	...	North China	...	...	\$330
...	...	...	...	Union Ins.	...	...	\$60
...	...	...	...	Yangtze Ins.	...	...	\$300
...	...	...	...	China Fires	...	...	\$770
...	...	...	...	H.K. Fires	...	...	...
Shipping				Mining			
...	...	...	...	Benquets	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Kailans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Langkats (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (single)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Explorations	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Raubs	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tromb Mines	...	...	...
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.				Cotton Mills			
...	...	...	...	Ewos	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shai O'ons (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Zoong Sings	...	...	...
Lands, Hotels and Buildings				Public Utilities			
...	...	...	...	Tramways	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Peak Trams (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Star Ferries	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	C. Lights (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Electric	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macao do	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tractions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (prel.)	...	...	...
Industrials				Miscellaneous			
...	...	...	...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Amusements	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Constructions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Lane Crawfords	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mackintoshes	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sinceres (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Watsons	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Wm. Powells	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	B. Ind. G.S. Bonds	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	...	...	...

NEW TIN COMPANY REGISTERED.

[THROUGH REVUE'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 4. The Tin Producers' Association has been registered as a company.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. Nagpore will leave for China and Japan on September 1925 at noon.

President Garfield sailed from Shanghai on September 4, and is due here at 7 a.m. on September 7.

President Jackson is due to sail from Manila on September 6 and is due here at 7 a.m. on September 9 sailing at 1 a.m. on September 10 for San Francisco and Los Angeles.

President Taft, from San Francisco, leaves Kobe to-day, and is due here on September 9.

President McKinley is due here on September 17 from Seattle.

VESSELS AT ANCHOR.

Yaumati:—Derwent, Pronto, Hubro, Telemachus, Start, Kinsen Maru, Hin Sang, Michael Jensen, Hav, Hermod, Halthor.

Shumshuipo:—Venezia, Lok Sun, Phranang, Derwent, Hung Hoi, Wo Kwai, Lee Man, Sun Kong, Tei Lei, Sun Sai Kai, Tai Tze, Tim Ting, Tung Hong, G. H. Knox.

Kowloon Bay:—Teucer.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

FROM ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM AND MARSEILLES.

"CITY OF MELBOURNE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 31st September, 1929, will be subject to Bent.

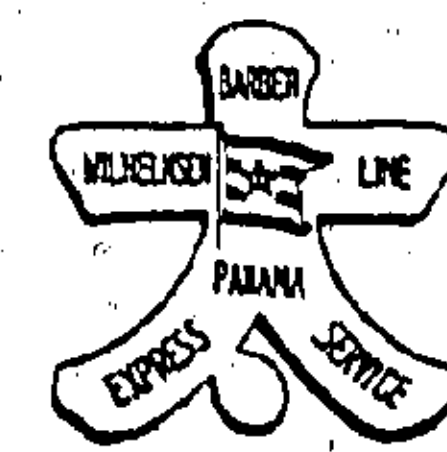
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 15th September, 1929, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 2nd Sept. 1929. [8313]

Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce (deputy chairman), at London Sessions: Humour is none the worse for being used in serious cases.



BARBER WILHELMSSEN LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC COAST SERVICE via PANAMA.

NEXT SAILING.

M.V. "TAI YIN"

on SEPTEMBER 12th

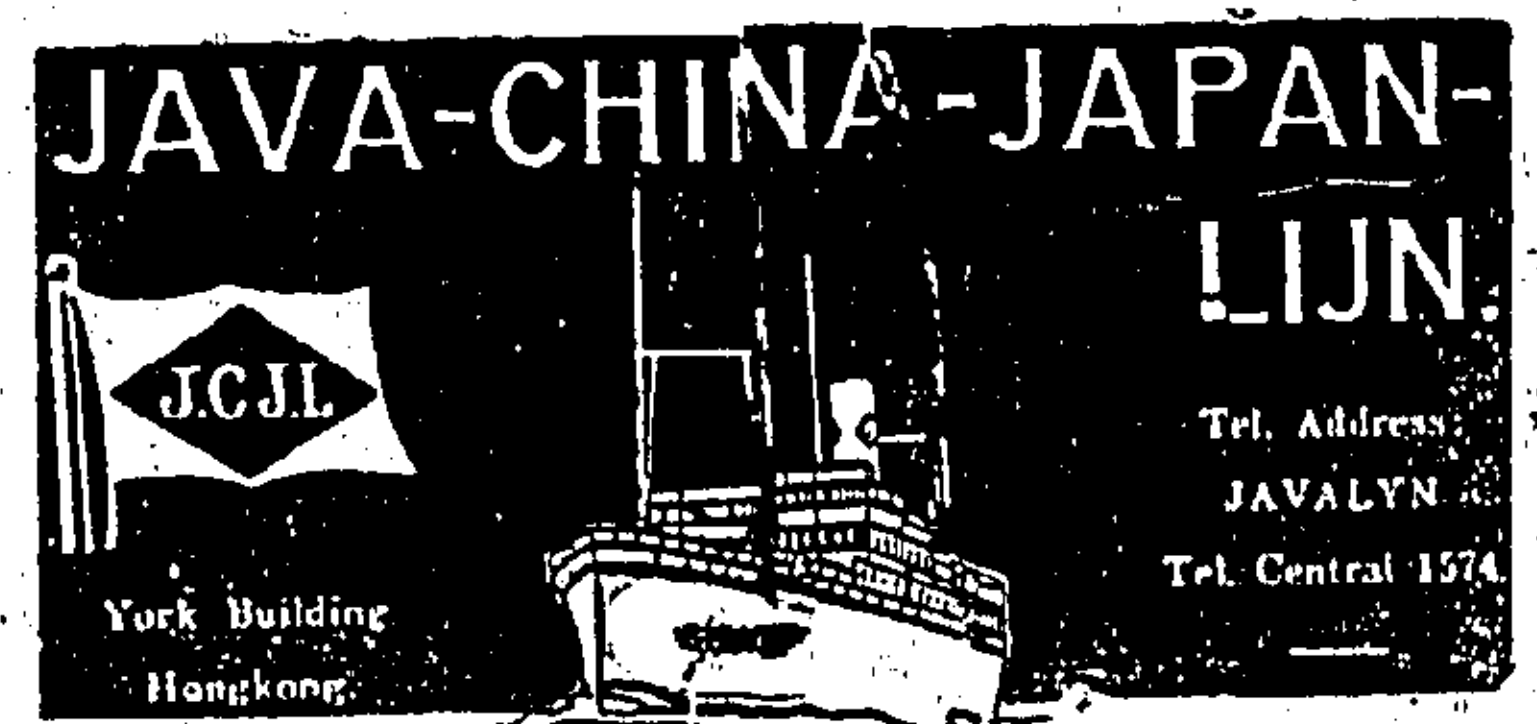
for SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK & BOSTON

42 Days To New York

For Passenger and Freight information please apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Queen's Buildings. Agents. Telephone C. 1080.



REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJIKARANG	S'HAL & AMOY	5th Sept.	7th Sept. Noon	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	S'HAL, K'LONG & AMOY	8th Sept.	10th Sept. Noon	MANILA, M'KASAR & SOERABAJA
TJIBADAK	S'HAL & AMOY	16th Sept.	16th Sept. Noon	MANILA, M'KASAR & SOERABAJA
TJISONDARI	S'HAL & AMOY	28th Sept.	28th Sept. Noon	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	In Harbour	6th Sept. AMOY & S'HAL	
TJISAROEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOY	4th Sept.	6th Sept. AMOY & S'HAL	
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	14th Sept.	16th Sept. AMOY & S'HAL	
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOY	18th Sept.	20th Sept. AMOY & S'HAL	

JAVA.

THE TROPICAL GARDEN OF EDEN.

Follow this flag on the comfortable steamers of the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN to JAVA.

Gorgeous motoring along hundreds of miles of Asphalt roads.

Famous Botanical Gardens of BUITENZORG, Smouldering Volcanoes.

Ancient Hindu Burubudur and Mendut Temples. —Native Art and Art Craft.—Numerous cool Mountain resorts 3000—6300 feet altitude.

A round-trip, that takes 3 to 4 weeks to be remembered for a life-time.

For particulars apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDIES AIRLINES, LTD. York Building. Telephone C. 1574.

1575. 1555.



Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£70. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for S'hai, Japan & Northern Ports:-

S.S. "PRUSSSEN"	due here on or about the 7th Sept.
M.V. "VOTLAND"	due here on or about the 18th Sept.
M.V. "DUISBURG"	due here on or about the 27th Sept.
M.V. "SAUERLAND"	due here on or about the 16th Oct.
M.V. "KULMERLAND"	due here on or about the 31st Oct.
S.S. "BAARLAND"	due here on or about the 12th Nov.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:-

M.V. "BURGENLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
S.S. "PRUSSSEN"	sailing from here on or about the 8th Oct.
M.V. "VOTLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 18th Oct.
M.V. "DUISBURG"	sailing from here on or about the 30th Oct.
M.V. "SAUERLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 14th Nov.

+ Calling also at Oran.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Foller Street. AOKITA. Tel. C. 4754.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

AMOI.

Haiching, Douglas, Sept. 8.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 8.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 8.
Anking, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Luchow, B. & S., Sept. 10.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Halyang, Douglas, Sept. 13.
Antung, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 16.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 19.
Namsang, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Sept. 20.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 23.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Oct. 1.

ANTWERP.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
Kilano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Taiping, B. & S., Sept. 17.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.
St. Albans, E. & A., Oct. 4.

BALIC PORTS.

Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

BALTIMORE.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 4.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.

BANGKOK.

Anking, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Hellas, Thoresen, Sept. 8.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Hellas, Thoresen, Sept. 15.
Kalgan, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Sept. 22.

BELOWAY DELI.

Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Sept. 12.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.

BOMBAY.

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.

BOSTON.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 4.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 10.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Sept. 24.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 25.

BREMER.

Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

BRINDISI.

Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 8.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 16.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dodwell's, Oct. 5.

CALCUTTA.

Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 4.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 13.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 15.
Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 24.

CEBU.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

CHEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 15.

COLOMBO.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, Dwell's, Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kilano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dodwell's, Oct. 5.

OPENHAGEN.

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

DALNY.

Yunnan, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Caucasier, B.F., Sept. 12.
Vogtland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Bloemfontein, Bank, Sept. 19.
Aeneas, B.F., Sept. 23.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kilano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

FOOCHOW.

Haiching, Douglas, Sept. 8.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 10.
Halyang, Douglas, Sept. 13.

GENOA.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Protestant, B.F., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

GLASGOW.

City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Protestant, B.F., Sept. 14.
Memnon, B.F., Sept. 18.
Hector, B.F., Oct. 2.

GOTHENBURG.

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kwangtung, B. & S., Sept. 9.
Canton, M.M., Sept. 9.
Tonkin, M.M., Sept. 10.

HAMBURG.

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

HAVRE.

Protestant, B.F., Sept. 14.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

HONOLULU.

Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Oct. 2.

ILOILO.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

JAPAN PORTS.

Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 5.
Nagapora, P. & O., Sept. 5.
Preussen, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Oanfa, B.F., Sept. 8.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 8/9.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Angers, M.M., Sept. 10.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Sept. 10.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
St. Albans, E. & A., Sept. 10.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 13.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 13.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 17.
Mirapora, P. & O., Sept. 17.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Culchua, B.F., Sept. 18.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 19.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Glenlue, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Namsang, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
General Metzinger, M.M., Sept. 24.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Sept. 24.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 25.
Duisburg, J.C.J.L., Sept. 27.
Kalyan, P. & O., Sept. 27.
Nellore, P. & O., Sept. 27.
Carnavonshire, Jardine's, Sept. 28.
Atreus, B.F., Sept. 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Oct. 1.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 1.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Oct. 1.
Formosa, Gilman's, Oct. 2.

KALAMATA.

Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

KALING.

Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 8.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 16.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dodwell's, Oct. 5.

KALING.

Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 4.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 13.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 15.
Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 24.

KALING.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

KALING.

Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 15.

KALING.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, Dwell's, Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kilano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dodwell's, Oct. 5.

KALING.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

KALING.

Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 15.

KALING.

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Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

KALING.

Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 15.

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KALING.

Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 18.

KALING.

Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 15.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Hector, B.F., Oct. 2.

NAPLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

NEWCHWANG.

Chingshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Sept. 24.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 4.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 10.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Sept. 24.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 25.

NORTH CHINA.

Preussen, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 8/9.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 13.
Vogtland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5.

ORAN.

Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.

OSLO.

Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

PANAMA.

Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 25.

PENANG.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Sept. 12.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 13.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 15.
Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 24.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

PORTLAND.

Caucasier, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.

RABAU.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Sept. 10.
Calulu, Dwell's, Sept. 27.

RANGOON.

Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 17.

SAIGON.

D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.

SANDAKAN.

Hinsang, Jardine's, Sept. 5.
Mausang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.
St. Albans, E. & A., Oct. 4.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Golden M'tain, S.S.S., Sept. 7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Everett, S.S.S., Sept. 13.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Sept. 24.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Oct. 2.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

SEATTLE.

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Caucasier, B.F., Sept. 12.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Everett, S.S.S., Sept. 13.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Oct. 1.

SHANGHAI.

Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 5.
Yunnan, B. & S., Sept. 5.
Nagapora, P. & O., Sept. 5.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 8.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 8.
Chinua, B. & S., Sept. 7.
Preussen, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Asphalion, B.F., Sept. 8.
Luchow, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Oanfa, B.F., Sept. 8.
Suinyang, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Sept. 8.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 8/9.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Angers, M.M., Sept. 10.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Sept. 10.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
Sunning, B. & S., Sept. 10.
Alipore, P. & O., Sept. 11.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Kwaisang, Jardine's, Sept. 11.
Asphalion, B.F., Sept. 12.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 13.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 13.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 13.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 14.
Kwonsang, Jardine's, Sept. 15.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 17.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Sept. 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Vogtland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Calulu, B.F., Sept. 19.
Glenlue, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Tijmanok, J.C.J.L., Sept. 20.
Aeneas, B.F., Sept. 23.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.
General Metzinger, M.M., Sept. 24.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Sept. 24.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 25.
Duisburg, J.C.J.L., Sept. 27.
Kalyan, P. & O., Sept. 27.
Nellore, P. & O., Sept. 27.
Carnavonshire, Jardine's, Sept. 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Oct. 1.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 1.
Formosa, Gilman's, Oct. 2.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5.

SINGAPORE.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, Dwell's, Sept. 7.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 9.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Sept. 12.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 13.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Antung, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 15.
Muroan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 24.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 27.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.

SWATOW.

Haiching, Douglas, Sept. 8.
Chinua, B. & S., Sept. 7.
Anking, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Hellas, Thoresen, Sept. 8.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Kwangtung, Jardine's, Sept. 8.
Suinyang, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 10.
Sunning, B. & S., Sept. 10.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Sept. 11.
Halyang, Douglas, Sept. 13.
Hellas, Thoresen, Sept. 15.
Kalgan, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Kwonsang, Jardine's, Sept. 15.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Sept. 18.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Sept. 22.

TIENTSIN.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, Sept. 8.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Vogtland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 15.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Sept. 24.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 8.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 16.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dodwell's, Oct. 5.

TSINGTAO.

Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Suinyang, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Sept. 8.
Sunning, B. & S., Sept. 10.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Sept. 11.
Kwonsang, Jardine's, Sept. 15.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Sept. 18.
Vogtland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Caucasier, B.F., Sept. 12.
Everett, S.S.S., Sept. 13.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Teucer, B.F., Sept

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NINGPO, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"YUNNAN"	On 8th Sept.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHINBUA"	On 7th Sept.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 8th Sept.	8 a.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 8th Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 8th Sept.	10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Sept.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 10th Sept.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 10th Sept.	8 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Sept.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 10th Sept.	Noon

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STEAMERS	Days from Hong Kong	Days to East
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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The M.S. "ASIA"

loading on or about

25th SEPTEMBER

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M.S. "Africa"	25th Sept.	24th Oct.
M.S. "Malaya"	21st Oct.	2nd Dec.

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AND NEW YORK

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"IMPERIAL PRINCE"	Oct. 10th

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EARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SEHINK ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTHOS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON ... 5th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.
PORTHOS ... 19th Nov.	ATHOS II ... 19th Nov.
CHENONCEAUX ... 3rd Dec.	DAVAGAN ... 3rd Dec.
ATHOS II ... 17th Dec.	ANGERS ... 17th Dec.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	SEPTEMBER 3, 1929.										SEPTEMBER 4, 1929.									
	Time of Day	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND			Waves (seconds)	Time of Day	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND			Waves (seconds)		
		Inches.	Mills.			Direction	Force (miles)	Time of Day			Inches.	Mills.			Direction	Force (miles)	Time of Day			
Wladivostok...	12	29.71	754.6	71	...	SW	1	b	6	29.68	758.8	59	...	...	...	0	b			
Nemuro	11	29.78	756.5	...	...	SSE	3	...	5	29.88	759.0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hokodate	...	29.72	755.0	...	...	SSW	3	...	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tokio	...	29.78	766.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	NNW	1	...	...			
Kochi	...	29.82	767.5	...	...	WSW	1	...	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	...	0	...			
Nagasaki	...	29.88	769.0	...	...	...	0	...	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	...	0	...			
Kagoshima	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	E	1	...	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	NW	1	...	...			
Oshima	...	29.84	758.0	...	...	NE	1	...	...	29.84	758.0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Naha	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	ENE	2	...	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	E	1	...	...			
Ishigakijima	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	ESE	3	...	...	29.73	755.0	...	...	ESE	1	...	...			
Bonin Island	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	SSW	1	...	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	ESE	1	...	...			
Chefoo	15	29.75	755.6	86	65	NW	2	b	6	29.89	759.2	68	85	...	0	bf	...			
Shanghai	14	29.87	768.7	82	57	ESE	1	o	...	29.88	759.8	78	82	E	1	...	...			
Gutzlaff	...	29.92	769.9	78	58	S	4	o	...	29.94	760.5	76	82	ENE	...	...	...			
Sharp Peak	...	29.75	756.6	86	76	NE	2	b	7	29.75	756.6	82	91	NE	1	...	...			
Amoy	...	29.69	754.1	92	61	NE	4	b	6	29.69	754.1	82	73	N	2	...	...			
Swatow	...	29.69	754.1	89	77	ESE	1	b	...	29.69	754.1	80	100	NW	2	...	...			
Taihakou	11	29.73	753.1	83	61	ENE	4	b	3	29.68	753.9	79	87	E	4	...	...			
Taihu	...	29.71	754.3	90	...	NNW	2	b	...	29.66	753.3	75	...	...	...	...	...			
Tainan	...	29.68	753.9	93	...	WSW	2	b	...	29.65	753.0	75	...	...	...	...	...			
Koshun	...	29.69	754.2	84	...	NNE	4	b	...	29.65	753.0	79	...	NE	4	...	...			
Pescadores	...	29.69	754.2	90	...	ESE	4	b	...	29.65	753.0	81	...	...	...	...	...			
Hong Kong	14	29.71	754.6	86	65	E	3	b	6	29.68	753.9	81	83	ENE	...	...	...			
Gap Rock	...	29.71	754.6	...	...	ENE	3	b	...	29.68	753.9	...	...	ENE	...	...	...			
Macao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.68	753.9	81	94	N	2	...	of			
Hoihow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pratas Island	...	29.65	753.0	86	78	NE	5	b	...	29.61	752.1	81	91	NE	4	...	...			
Phulien	15	29.71	754.5	81	89	SSE	2	o	7	29.74	754.5	77	98	N	2	...	...			
Tourane	...	29.66	753.3	84	...	N	...	...	...	29.74	754.5	77	...	NW	4	...	...			
Cape St. James	...	29.71	754.3	81	...	SW	7	o	...	29.71	754.5	75	...	NW	6	...	cf			
Basco	14	29.59	751.5	86	68	NNE	4	o	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Aparr	...	29.50	749.4	81	87	ENE	4	o	...	29.53	750.0	81	86	E	2	...	o			
Tuguegarao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Vigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manila	...	29.17	741.0	70	88	WSW	6	r	...	29.50	749.4	75	92	SE	4	...	...			
Legaspi	...	29.50	749.4	81	84	SSW	4	o	...	29.51	752.1	79	90	SW	2	...	o			
Calbayog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tacloban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hiloilo	...	29.55	760.6	84	81	SW	6	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sarigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	756.4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Guam	12.22	29.67	753.6	...	...	E	4	o	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Yap	11.00	29.71	754.5	...	...	WSW	4	o	5	29.84	757.8	...	...	W	1	...	r			
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	756.4	81	...	WSW	2	...	c			
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	86	84	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.9	77	94	SW	...	...	...			

September 3d. 16h. 46m.—Warning to Hong Kong Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 15° N. Long. 121° E. moving W.N.W.

September 4. 10h. 20m.—Warning to Hong Kong Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 16° N. Long. 118° E. moving W.N.W.

September 4d. 11h. 12m.—A weak anticyclone covers Korea and Japan and extends eastward into the Pacific. The typhoon is situated more than 400 miles south-east of Hong Kong moving W.N.W. or N.W.

Manila warning, 3d. 17h. 15m.—Typhoon in Lat. 15° N. Long. 121° E. moving N.

—Typhoon in Lat. 16° N. Long. 139° E. almost stationary. Read. 3d. 18h. 30m.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 68.86 inches, against an average of 67.25 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON SEPTEMBER 5.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

N.E. winds, moderate, freshening; cloudy; rain later.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, September 4

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.66	29.70	29.62
Temperature	85	86	87
Humidity	67	75	87
Wind—			
Direction	E	W	E
Force	3	1	3
Weather	B	C	C
Rain	0.00	0.0	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 3.87

Lowest open-air Temperature, 4.80

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From September 5 to 11, 1929

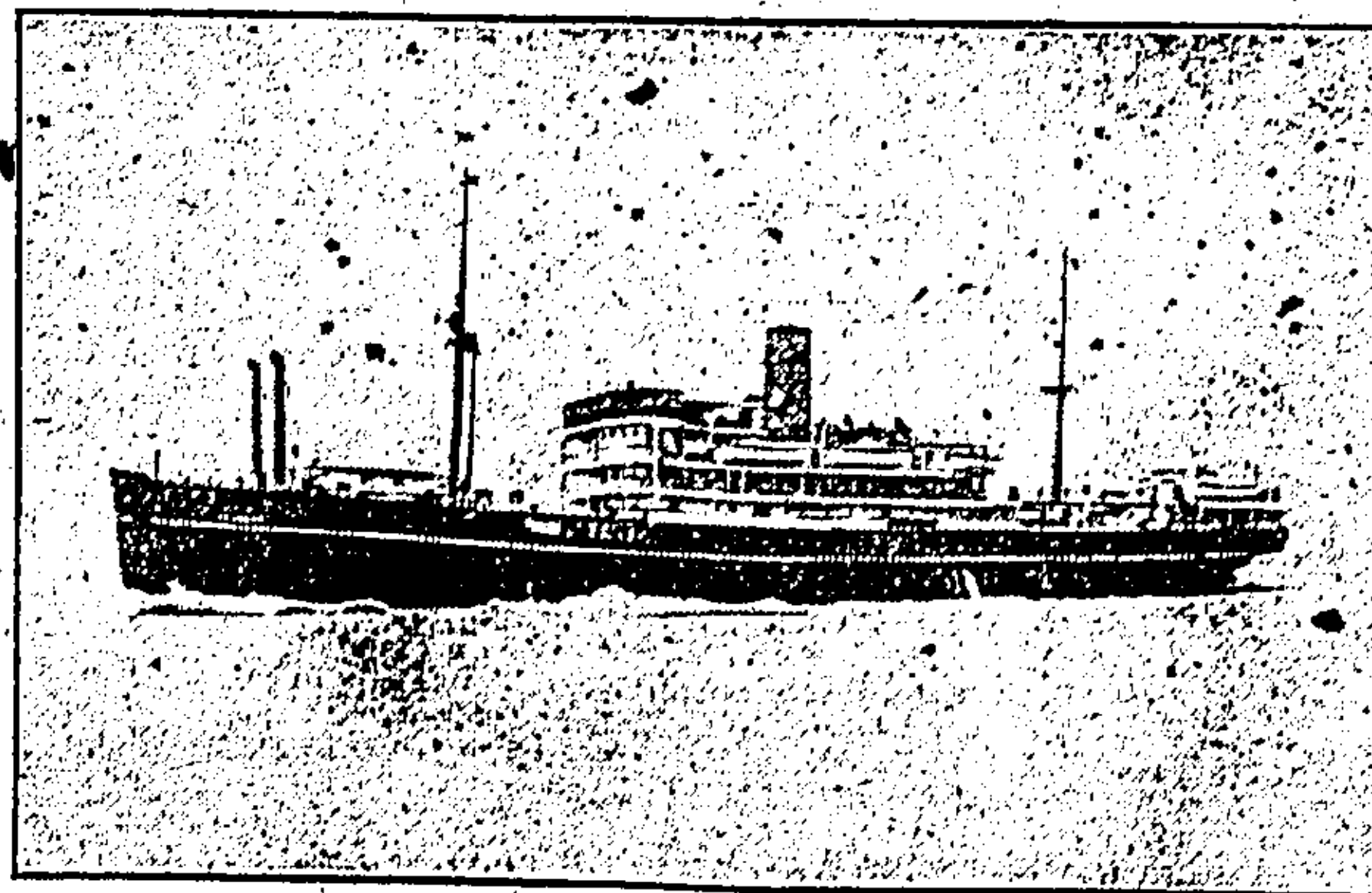
Day of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 42	7 4	3 52	2 5
Fri.	6	11 48	5 4	4 57	1 6
		11 30	6 9	4 39	2 3
Sat.	7	11 38	5 7	5 28	2 1
		...	...	...	...
Sun.	8	0 18	6 2	5 57	2 3
		0 3	6 9	6 17	2 5
Mon.	9	1 7	5 5	6 22	2 9
		0 29	6 0	7 12	2 7
Tues.	10	1 54	4 8	6 40	3 6
		0 59	5 0	8 22	2 9
Wed.	11	1 44	6 0	10 51	2 9
		No infer. high nor Low wat.			

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" "KWANGSANG" "FOOSHING"	Sun., 8th Sept., at Noon Wed., 11th Sept., at Noon Sun., 15th Sept., at Noon Wed., 18th Sept., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Tues., 10th Sept., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG" "YUENSANG" "SUISANG"	Fri., 20th Sept., at 7 a.m. Tues., 1st Oct., at 10 a.m. Sat., 12th Oct., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"RUMSANG" "HOSANG"	Fri., 13th Sept., at 3 p.m. Tues., 24th Sept., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Thurs., 5th Sept., at 9 a.m. Mon., 16th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI WEI & NEWORWANG	"CHONGSHING" "CHIPSING"	Fri., 6th Sept., at Noon Tues., 24th Sept., at Noon

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Motor Vessel "GLENFEL"	...	16th October
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	30th October
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	27th November
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	28th December

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

